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#### SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1910.

SIXPENCE.

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1. THE SCENE AFTER THE ACCIDENT : THE CROWD ROUND THE WRECKED MACHINE. | 2. THE CORDON ROUND THE WRECKAGE : THE CHIEF OF POLICE WARNING OFF PHOTOGRAPHERS.

THE FIRST FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN AIRMAN IN ENGLAND: THE WRECKAGE OF MR. ROLLS' AEROPLANE AT BOURNEMOUTH.

Bournemouth has had the sad distinction, in the midst of its centenary celebrations, of being the scene of the first fatal accident to an airman in this country. Prior to the expert inquiry, various explanations were offered as to the cause of the disaster, and the accounts of eye-witnesses were to some extent conflicting. According to one account, the left side of the tail plane broke away with part of the rudder when the machine was about fifty feet from the ground. This, it is said, was due to the suiden air-pressure on the tail plane caused by a somewhat violent pull on the lever. The tail-plane, a new adjustable stabiliser (a Wright patent) had only been attached last Sunday. Another description says that the accident was probably due to Mr. Rolls having made an abrupt turn into the teeth of the wind; the rudder and stays suddenly lost their rigidity and a part of the machine fell to the ground, the left side appearing to crumple up and drag the rest after it. A third account says that the rudders suddenly broke: Mr. Rolls was seen to make a quick movement of the lever, and, as the machine swung round, with a sound of splitting woodwork, their supports and the rest stabilising plane buckled up.—[Photographs by Central News and W. G. P.]

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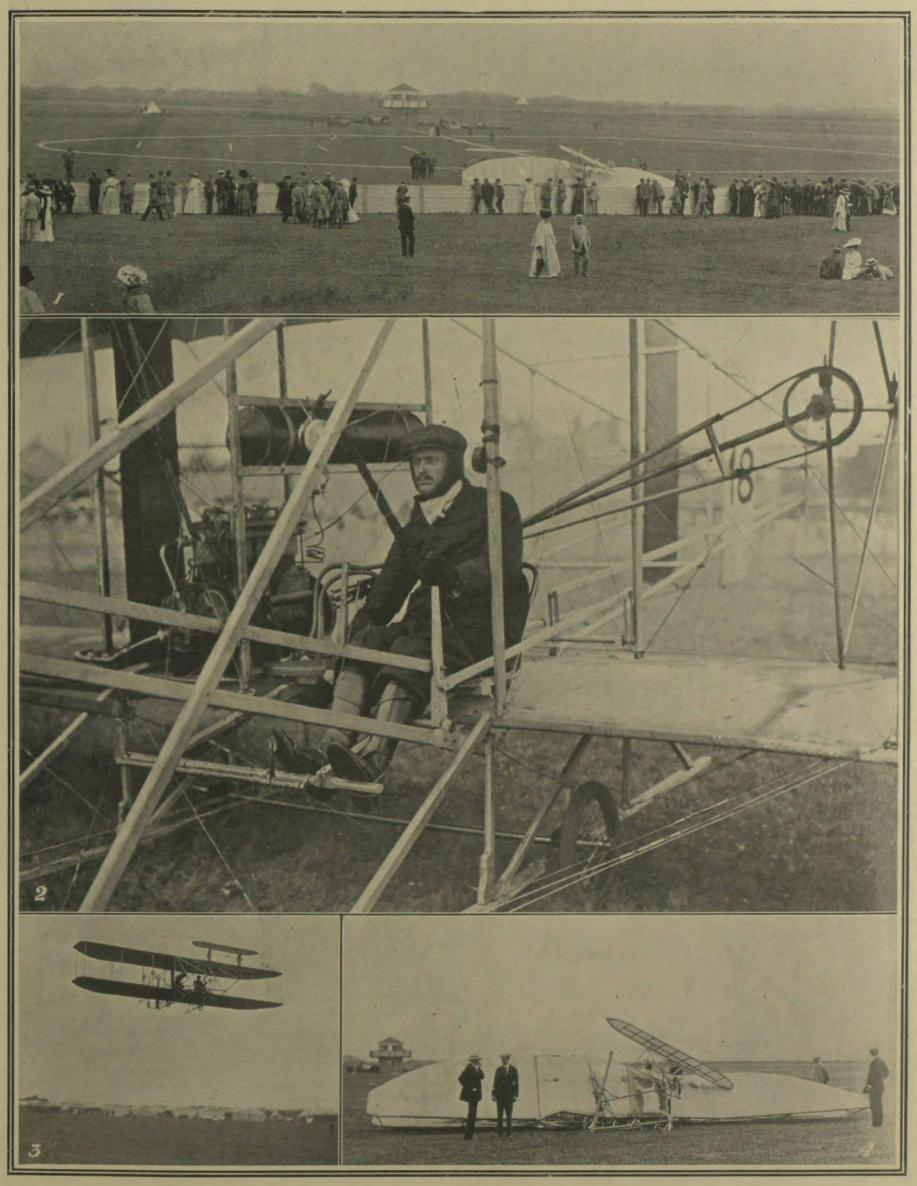
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## THE FIRST ENGLISH VICTIM OF AVIATION: THE LATE HON. C. S. ROLLS AND HIS LAST FLIGHT.



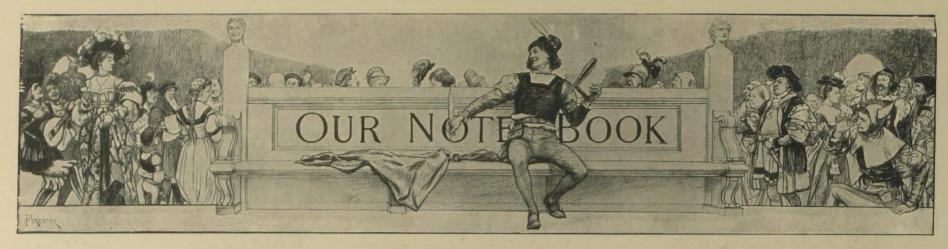
1. THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER. SHOWING THE CIRCLE MARKED OUT FOR THE ALIGHTING CONTEST, AND THE WRECKED AEROPLANE AGAINST THE FENCE.

2. BEFORE STARTING ON HIS FATAL FLIGHT: THE HON. C. S. ROLLS ON HIS MACHINE.

3. PHOTOGRAPHED DURING HIS LAST FLIGHT: THE HON. C. S. ROLLS JUST BEFORE HIS FALL. 4. WHEN ALL WAS OVER: THE REMAINS OF THE SHATTERED AEROPLANE.

With reference to our photographs, it may be recalled that the contest in which Mr. Rolls lost his life at Bournemouth on Tuesday was the alighting competition. A circle of 100 yards diameter, representing an island, had been marked out on the ground, and the prize was for the airman who brought his machine to a stop nearest the centre. This circle can be seen in our first photograph. The Hon. Charles Stewart Rolls was the third and youngest son of Lord and Lady Llangattock, and was born in 1877. As a boy he had a passion for engineering, and at fifteen he installed electric light in his father's house, the Hendre, Monmouthshire. He went to Eton and Cambridge, and in 1897 became captain of the University Bicycle Club. It was while he was at Cambridge that motor-cars began to be used, and he soon became one of the leading devotees of the new sport. Among other motoring feats, he represented Great Britain in the Gordon-Bennett Race in 1905, and the next year won the International Tourist Trophy in the Isle of Man. He took part in the formation of the Aero Club in 1901, and made numerous balloon ascents. He began his aeroplane flights last year, and everyone knows how, on June 2nd of this year, he achieved his great feat of flying across the Channel from Dover to Calais and back.

Photographs by Montague Dixon and Co., Illustrations Bureau, Welch and Sons, and Sport and General.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

It would be really interesting to know exactly why an intelligent person—by which I mean a person with any sort of intelligence—can and does dislike sight-seeing. Why does the idea of a char-à-banc full of tourists going to see the birthplace of Nelson or the death-scene of Simon de Montfort strike a strange whill to the soul? I can tell quite easily what this dim aversion to tourists and their antiquities does not arise from—at least, in my case. Whatever my other vices (and they are, of course, of a lurid cast), I can lay my hand on my heart and say that it does not arise from a paltry contempt for the antiquities, nor yet from the still more paltry contempt for the tourists. If there is one thing more dwarfish and pitiful than

irreverence for the past, it is irreverence for the present, for the passionate and many-coloured procession of life, which includes the char-à-banc among its many chariots and triumphal cars. I know nothing so vulgar as that contempt for vulgarity which sneers at the clerks on a Bank Holiday or the Cockneys on Margate sands. The man who notices nothing about the clerk except his Cockney accent would have noticed nothing about Simon de Montfort except his French accent. The man who jeers at Jones for having dropped an "h" might have jeered at Nelson for having dropped an arm. Scorn springs easily to the essentially vulgar-minded; and it is as easy to gibe at Montfort as a foreigner or at Nelson as a cripple, as to gibe at the struggling speech and the maimed bodies of the mass of our comic and tragic race. If I shrink faintly from this affair of tourists and tombs, it is certainly not because I am so profane as to think lightly either of the tombs or the tourists. I reverence those great men who had the courage to die; I reverence also these little men who have the courage to live.

Even if this be conceded, another suggestion may be made. It may be said that antiquities and commonplace crowds are indeed good things, like violets and geraniums; but they do not go together. A billycock is a beautiful object (it may be eagerly urged), but it is not in the same style of architecture as Ely Cathedral; it is a dome, a small rococo dome in the Renaissance manner, and does not go with the pointed arches that assault heaven like spears. A chara-banc is lovely (it may be said) if placed upon a pedestal and worshipped for its own sweet sake; but it does not harmonise with the curve and outline of the old three-decker on which Nelson died; its beauty is quite of another sort. Therefore (we will suppose our sage to argue) antiquity and democracy should be kept separate, as inconsistent things. Things may be inconsistent in time and space which are by no means inconsistent in essential value and idea.

This explanation is plausible; but I

do not find it adequate. The first objection is that the same smell of bathos haunts the soul in the case of all deliberate and elaborate visits to "beauty spots," even by persons of the most elegant position or the most protected privacy. Specially visiting the Coliseum by moonlight always struck me as being as vulgar as visiting it by limelight. One millionaire standing on the top of Mont Blanc, one millionaire standing in the desert by the Sphinx, one millionaire standing in the middle of Stonehenge, is just as comic as one millionaire is anywhere else; and that is saying a good deal. On the other hand, if the billycock had

come privately and naturally into Ely Cathedral, no enthusiast for Gothic harmony would think of objecting to the billycock — so long, of course, as it was not worn on the head. But there is indeed a much deeper objection to this theory of the two incompatible excellences of antiquity and popularity. For the truth is that it has been almost entirely the antiquities that have normally interested the populace; and it has been almost entirely the populace who have systematically preserved the antiquities. The Oldest Inhabitant has always been a clodhopper; I have never heard of his being a gentleman. It is the peasants who preserve all traditions of the sites of battles or the building of churches. It

SAID TO BE IN DANGER OF FALLING: THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA.

The world-famous Leaning Tower of Pisa has always been popularly supposed to have been built out of the perpendicular of set purpose, but that interesting legend seems now to be untrue. And, worse still, it is leaning more and more, to its assured and speedy fall, just as the Campanile of St. Mark's crashed down to ruin. That is the finding of an Italian Royal Commission, who state that it cannot remain upright much longer, and demand the taking of immediate measures for its safety. They have found also that the foundations of the tower are only 9 feet 9 in. below the surface, and that it originally stood bolt upright. Also they state that the base of the tower is immersed in a watery subsoil. The tower, which was begun in 1170, is known to have been affected by earthquake shocks. In 1829 the tower was 14'4 feet out of the vertical line; it is now 15'4 feet—i.e., leaning a foot more.

is they who remember, so far as anyone remembers, the glimpses of fairies or the graver wonders of saints. In the classes above them the supernatural has been slain by the supercilious. That is a true and tremendous text in Scripture which says that "where there is no vision the people perish." But it is equally true in practice that where there is no people the visions perish.

The idea must be abandoned, then, that this feeling of faint dislike towards popular sightseeing is due to any inherent incompatibility between the idea of special shrines and trophies and the idea of large masses of ordinary men. On the contrary, these two elements of sanctity and democracy have been specially connected and allied throughout history. The shrines and trophies were often put up by ordinary men. They were always put up for ordinary men. To whatever things the fastidious modern artist may choose to apply his theory of specialist judgment, and an aristocracy of taste, he must necessarily find it difficult really to apply it to such historic and monumental art. Obviously, a public building is meant to impress the public. The most aristocratic tomb is a democratic tomb, because it exists to be seen; the only aristocratic thing is the decaying corpse,

not the undecaying marble; and if the man wanted to be thoroughly aristocratic, he should be buried in his own back-garden. The chapel of the most narrow and exclusive sect is universal outside, even if it is limited inside; its walls and windows confront all points of the compass and all quarters of the cosmos. It may be small as a dwelling-place, but it is universal as a monument; if its sectarians had really wished to be private they should have met in a private house. Whenever and wherever we erect a national or municipal hall, pillar, or statue we are speaking to the crowd like a demagogue.

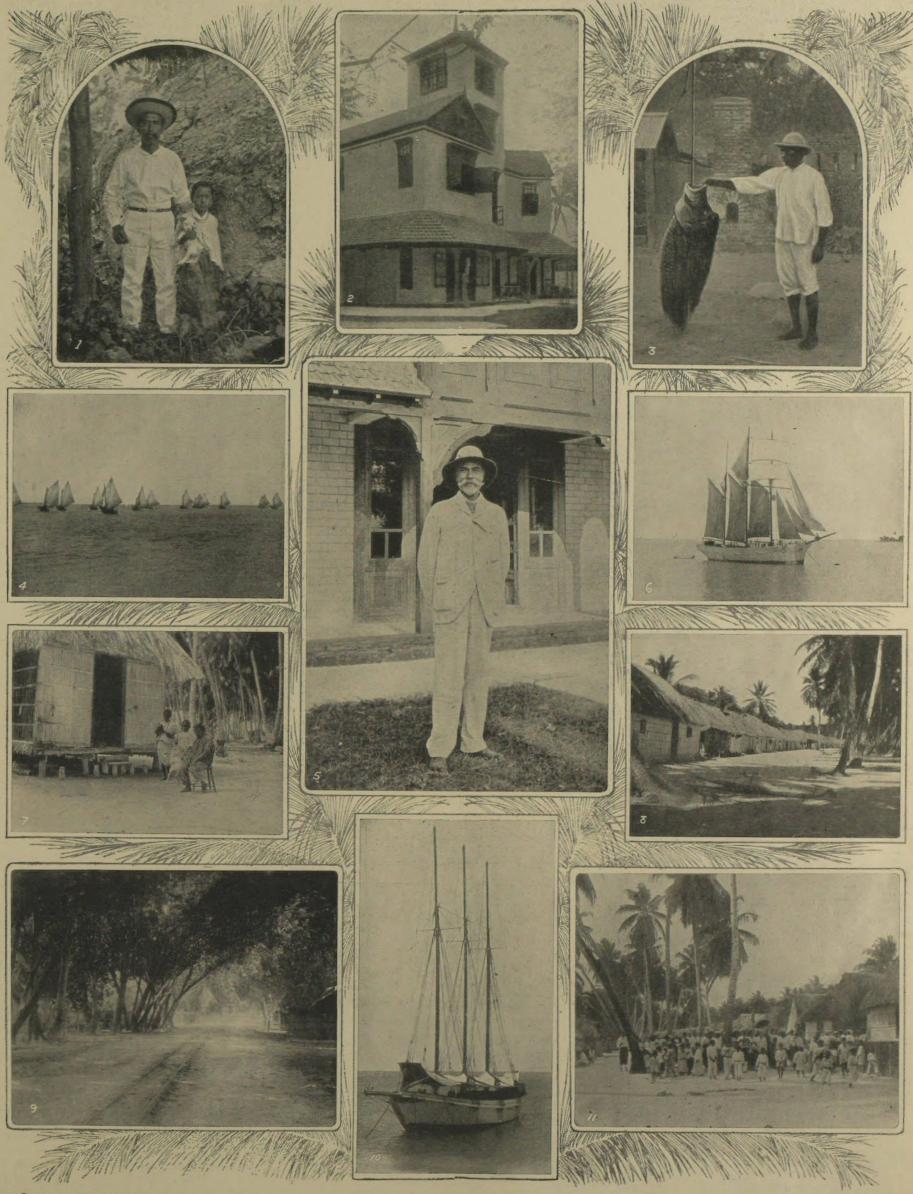
The statue of every statesman offers itself for election as much as the statesman himself. Every epitaph on a church slab is put up for the mob as much as a placard in a General Election. And if we follow this track of reflection we shall, I think, really find why it is that modern sight-seeing jars on something in us, something that is not a caddish contempt for graves nor an equally caddish contempt for cads. For, after all, there is many a churchyard which consists mostly of dead cads; but that does not make it less sacred or less sad.

The real explanation, I fancy, is this: that these cathedrals and columns of triumph were meant, not for people more cultured and self-conscious than modern tourists, but for people much rougher and more casual. Those leaps as of live stone like frozen fountains, were so placed and poised as to catch the eye of ordinary inconsiderate men going about their daily business; and when they are so seen they are never forgotten. The true way of reviving the magic of our great minsters and historic sepulchres is not the one which Ruskin was always recommending. It is not to be more careful of historic Nay, it is rather careless of them. Buy a bicycle in Maidstone to visit an aunt in Dover, and you will see Canterbury Cathedral as it was built to be seen. Go through London only as the shortest way be-tween Croydon and Hampstead, and

the Nelson Column will (for the first time in your life) remind you of Nelson. You will appreciate Hereford Cathedral if you have come for cider, not if you have come for architecture. You will really see the Place Vendôme if you have come on business, not if you have come for art. For it was for the simple and laborious generations of men, practical, troubled about many things, that our fathers reared these portents. There is, indeed, another element, not unimportant: the fact that people have gone to cathedrals to pray. But in discussing modern artistic cathedral-lovers, we need not consider this.

## WHERE MONEY IS UNKNOWN: REAL ISLANDS OF THE BLEST.

AN ABSOLUTE MONARCHY UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG: THE COCOS ISLANDS, WHOSE BRITISH "KING" HAS JUST DIED.



- ONE GF THE HAPPY ISLANDERS: A NATIVE AND HIS CHILD.
   BUILT TO HIS OWN DESIGN BY COCOS LABOUR: THE LATE "KING'S" PALACE.
- "King's" Palace.

  3. A Large Fish Caught in a Lagoon at the Cocos Islands: A Fine Specimen of a Pseudoscarus.

  4. The "Henley" of the Cocos Islanders: A Regatta of
- NATIVE SAILING-BOATS.
- UNDER CANVAS.
- 5. THE LATE "KING" OF THE COCOS ISLANDS:
  MR. G. CLUNIES ROSS OUTSIDE HIS HOUSE.
  6. THE "KING'S" SHIP, BUILT BY NATIVE LABOUR
  FROM HIS OWN DESIGNS: HIS 3-MASTED SCHOONER
  - 7. DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN THE COCOS ISLANDS: NATIVES OUTSIDE THEIR HOUSE.
- 8. Like an English Village Street in Tropical Suproundings: A Coolie Village in the Cocos Islands, 9. More Up-to-Date in Means of Locomotion than Most English
- VILLAGES: THE TRAMWAY IN THE PULU SELMA VILLAGE.

  10. ANOTHER VIEW OF THE "KING'S" SHIP: THE SCHOONER AT ANCHOR.

  11. A MODEL VILLAGE IN THE COCOS ISLANDS: PULU SELMA AND Some of its Inhabitants.

The death the other day of Mr. George Clunies-Ross, officially Superintendent and virtually King of the Cocos and Keeling Islands, has recalled their romantic history. The islands, which lie in the Indian Ocean, 700 miles west of Sumatra and 525 from Christmas Island (their nearest neighbour), were discovered in 1609 by Captain William Keeling. They were uninhabited till 1825, when they were colonised by John Clunies-Ross, the late "King's" grandfather. During his reign, Darwin visited the islands in 1836, as recorded in his book on the voyage of the "Beagle." He was succeeded by his son, Mr. John Clunies-Ross, and in his time the islands were proclaimed British territory, their chief being appointed Governor. Mr. John Clunies-Ross married a native wife, and the late "King" was the eldest of their six sons. Money is unknown in the islands, the only medium of exchange being the parchment notes of George Clunies-Ross. Although there are no police or soldiery, crime is rare. [Photographs supplied by Mr. and Mrs. Wood-Jones and Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S., F.Z.S.]



SIR A. D. FRIPP, K.C.V.O., C.B., New Honorary Surgeon in Ordinary

to the King.

Council of the King Edward's Hospital Fund, and of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Funds. He was given the C.B. for his war services in 1900, and in 1903 was created a Knight of the Royal Victorian Order

The death of Mr. Harry W. Cox, in his forty-seventh year, adds another victim to the roll of the many devoted martyrs in the cause of modern science. He was one of the earliest to experiment with the Röntgen rays, but, unfortunately, his assiduity in experimental work proved fatal in the end.

exposure to the invisible emanaexposure to the invisible emana-tions from the tube—up to that time unsuspected—brought on a till then unthought-of disease— "X-ray dermatitis," as it is now called. Every possible effort that skill could suggest to save life was made, and Mr. Cox under-went successive operations, losing went successive operations, losing fingers, hand and arm, but the ravages of the disease at his chest and throat were beyond surgical aid. He received a Government grant of £200 last year, and a public subscription raised £2600 for him. The Queen-Mother, before whom, during her visits to hospitals, Mr. Cox had formerly given demonstrations, wrote to Mrs. Cox recently expressing her deepest sympathy—"You too," said she, "have your cross to bear."

Mr. George Clunies-Ross, who died last week at Ventnor after a long illness, was the official "Superintendent" or Governor and owner of the Cocos and Keeling Islands in the Indian Ocean. Mr. George Clunies-Ross was the grandson of the original settler, and by official appoint-

ment he succeeded his father as
"Superintendent" or Governor,
the islands having become British territory and attached to
the Government of Ceylon. One notable event of the late Mr.



THE HON. LADY MONSON, Who has been Granted a Civil List Pension.

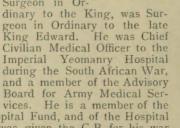
Clunies-Ross life - which was spent almost entirely in the islands -was his voyage to England round the Cape in 1855, in a schooner of 178 tons built y himself. He embarked with his seven eldest children, and his brother as officer, together with a crew of islanders. The voyage lasted six months, the two brothers keeping watch

Eleanor. the Hon. Lady Monson, to whom a pension of £100 has been grantedunder the Civil List Act, has received it consideration of the disting-

services of her husband, the late Right Hon. Sir Edmund Monson, Bt., G.C.B, British Ambassador in Paris between 1896 and 1904, and of her straitened circumstances.

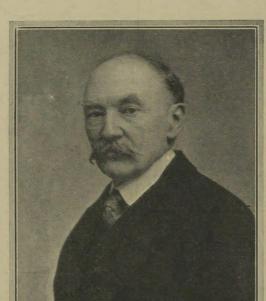


THE LATE MR. H. W. COX The "X-Ray" Mirty to Science.



HERR VON KIDERLIN - WAECHTER The Kaiser's New Foreign Minister

Herr von Kiderlin-Waechter, successor to Freiherr von Schoen as German Foreign Minister is a strenuous



MR. THOMAS HARDY.

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S.

The Two New Recipients of the Order of Merit.

and forceful personality of the Bismarck type in imperial politics. He is very popular with the "forward" or Chauvinist School in Germany, and his advent to power in place of a Minister of such pacific tendencies and inclinations as



M. DANIEL KINET.

The Belgian Airman, who had a Terrible Fall near Ghent. was Freiherr von Schoen, has caused considerable perturbation in European diplomatic circles.

M. Daniel Kinet, who was very seriously injured near Ghent on Sunday morning by the sudden breakdown of his aeroplane, which fell to the ground from a great height, was an airman who had made remarksome able flights at many Contin-ental meetings.

He had set out on a Farman biplane to fly from Ghent to Liege, but apparently his motor failed at the outset. time of writing there is some hope of his recovery.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE

CLUNIES - ROSS.

'King" of the Cocos Islands.

Journalist and Author; Granted a Civil

Mr. Richard Whiteing, who has been granted a Civil List Pension of £100, "in consideration of the literary merits of his writings," is well known as the author of "No. 5, John Street." He is a journalist of wide and varied experience, as well as an author, and was born in London in 1840. His first essay in literature was in 1866. He has published eight novels in all.

Sir William Crookes, F.R.S., who has been appointed by the King to the Order of Merit, holds a foremost place among the scientists and physicists of the world. His appointment may be taken as filling the place in the Order left vacant by the death of Sir William Huggins as a representative of Science. In the

earlier period of his career as a physicist he made the discovery of a new element, "thallium"; and his experiments in regard to light and radiant matter have been of world wide interest and the utmost value; in particular, his later investigations as to the properties of radium. He has three times received the medals of the Royal Society, of which he is secretary, and has held office at various times as President of the British Association, the Chemical Society, and the Institute of Electrical Engineers. He was knighted in 1897, and is in his seventy-ninth year.

MR. RICHARD WHITEING,

Mr. Thomas Hardy, whom the King has appointed to the Order of Merit, is, of course, the great-est figure among our living novelest figure among our living novelists, and he takes the place in the Order vacated by the death of Mr. George Meredith. His first notable story was published in 1871—"Desperate Remedies." It was closely followed by "Under the Greenwood Tree," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," and "Far from the Madding Crowd." Of his later works, the best known are probably "The Trumpet Major," "The Woodlanders," and "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." As a poet, Mr. Hardy has, of course,

has, of course, won his own place of fame for his "Wes-sex Poems," "Poems of the Past and the Present,"
and "The
Dynasts." He celebra-ted his seventieth birthday just a month ago.

The Baroness Raymonde de la Roche, who received terrible injur-ies by the sudden falling of her aeroplane at the Rheims aviation meeting, was the first woman avia-tor, or "air-woman," to receive a flyinglicence. At Rheims she had started off on a Voisin biplane to secure the Ladies' Prize of £,200, for which she was



THE BARONESS DE LA ROCHE. The Lady Aviator Seriously Injured at Rheims.

the only competitor, when suddenly her aeroplane dipped, and, striking the ground with tremendous force, collapsed. The Baroness was found beside the ruins of the fallen

[Continued overleaf.

## THE ETON CAPTAIN NEARLY TORN TO PIECES BY HIS ADMIRERS.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



THE HERO OF THE MATCH: MR. R. ST. L. FOWLER INTERCEPTED BY HIS FELLOW-ETONIANS AT LORD'S.

Immediately the match was over an excited crowd of boys and parents clambered over the railings, and made a rush, cheering and whooping and waving handerchiefs, flags, and ribbons, straight for the Eton captain. Mr. R. St. L. Fowler, the real winner of the match. He saw them and ran hard for the pavilion, but he was intercepted at the gate, whereupon the crowd surged round him. He was then hoisted up and carried on the shoulders of half-a-dozen people right round the ground amid a struggling throng of admirers all trying to put him on the back or grasp his hand, and shouting out, "Well done, Eton!" When at length Mr. Fowler was released he seemed almost as if he had been through a prize-fight.

aeroplane, which was shattered into a "crumpled mass of wood and canvas," as an eye-witness described, lying terribly injured, with arms and legs fractured, and very severe contusions to the head and body.

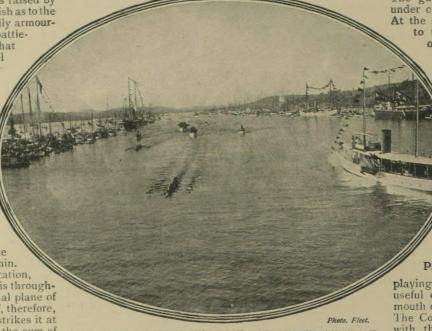
"Dreadnoughts,"
and their Armour.

An interesting question is raised by the diagrams that we publish as to the real necessity of so heavily armour-

(See Illustrations.) ing the Dreadnought battle-ships of modern navies. It is pointed out that proving-range tests do not represent the actual conditions of warfare, and that it is impossible to judge from them the effect in naval warfare of a shell when, after a flight of several miles over water, it strikes obliquely against the side-armour of a battle-ship. This is what may be expected to take place when two fleets of *Dreadnoughts* are in action, foring hypodesides on at the normally according to the normal transfer transfer to the normal transfer transfer to the normal transfer firing broadside-on, at the normally accepted battle-range of 9000 yards. The cepted battle-range of 9000 yards. The 12-inch guns are shown as elevated at 5 deg. 04'1 min., corresponding to the range. The shell leaves the gun with its axis inclined upwards at 5 deg. 04'1 min. to the horizon, and in its course describes a flat parabolic curve, attaining its maximum elevation about midway between the opposing ships and striking the enemy at an angle of descent of 7 deg. 18 min.

Owing to the gyroscopic effect of its rapid rotation, reinverse as its lookityling laying the shell's axis through owing to the gyroscopic effect of its rapid rotation, spinning on its longitudinal axis, the shell's axis throughout maintains a position parallel to its original plane of rotation—5 deg. 04'1 min. to the horizontal. If, therefore, the enemy's ship is on an even keel, the shell strikes it at an angle to the armour of 12 deg. 22'1 min.: the sum of the shell's own angle of inclination at which it left the gun just spoken of and its angle of descent. That means gun, just spoken of, and its angle of descent. That means that the point of striking-energy in the shell on hitting the armour is really below the point of impact by some inches, tending to exert a sharp transverse bending stress

projectile is used, for one reason in order that it may be readily stopped by the sand of the proof-butt. To prevent accidents to those carrying out the tests, should the gun rupture under the tests, the cage and back-



THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE: HARVARD'S GREAT VICTORY OVER YALE ON THE THAMES AT NEW LONDON. As if to make the analogy with the Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race more complete, the American University Boat-Race is rowed on the Thames at New London, U.S.A. On this occasion Harvard defeated Yale, this being the third time in succession that they have won.

screen shown in the Illustration are provided-constructed of heavy railway-rails in six layers spaced by similar rails. This form of construction would stop all fragments inside, at the same time enabling the gas-pres-The gun is fired by electricity, the firing-party being under cover in a splinter-proof structure at a distance.

At the same time, the velocities of the shot, according to the various charges, are measured by means of a pair of electric wires stretched on screens

across the path of the projectile at fixed distances apart, the breaking of each being automatically registered and timed by a very simple but ingenious set of instruments. The velocity in modern guns now reaches 3000 ft. per second, and the appliances and instruments can measure to one fifteen-hundredth of a second. After five or six rounds have been fired satisfactorily, the gun is returned to be measured a second time, so as to en-sure that no abnormal straining has taken place, and to be examined for any signs of a flaw or crack. That final examination over, the gun is ready for

issue, for either naval or fort service, as may be ordered.

Although the House of Lords has no Parliament. Parliament. exciting legislation before it, and is playing an unostentatious rôle, it has occasionally very useful discussion, such as that opened by Lord Dartmouth on Monday with reference to the Territorial Force. The Commons are getting steadily through their work, with the prospect of an early close of their summer sitting. There was some hot controversy on finance that the prospect resolutions. in connection with the Budget resolutions, Mr. Lloyd George giving what Mr. Bonar Law described as a "variety entertainment," but there is no sustained party conflict. The Government are, indeed, chiefly troubled



THE KING'S VISIT TO ALDERSHOT: HIS MAJESTY RIDING THROUGH THE CAMP WITH THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND GENERAL SMITH - DORRIEN.

The King and Queen motored down to Aldershot on Monday, to stay until to-day, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught also motored across from Bagshot. Soon after his arrival his Majesty rode out, with the Duke of Connaught and Lieut. General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, to Rushmoor, where he paid a surprise visit to the 3rd Infantry Brigade, which had just arrived.



THE QUEEN AND THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT ALDERSHOT: WATCHING THE FLIGHT OF THE ARMY BALLOONS "BETA" AND "GAMMA."

Soon after the arrival of their Majesties at Aldershot, the two Army balloons "Beta" and "Gamma" circled over the camp, returning towards the balloon factory at Cove Common. The Queen motored over from the Royal Pavilion to watch them, with the Duchess of Connaught. It may be added that the next day (Tuesday) the "Beta" made a successful flight over London.

on the shell, and causing its fracture before it can penetrate the armour. In a heavy sea, moreover, allowing the ship struck to be rolling 12 deg. from the vertical, if at the moment of impact the roll be away from the firing ship, the axis of the shell would make a total angle of 17 deg. 26 2 min. with a line at right-angles to the armour at the point of impact. At the same time, it is suggested that the roof armour on the heavy gun turrets. that the roof-armour on the heavy gun-turrets should be made considerably thicker, in the event of a shot striking there, should the ship be rolling towards the enemy, and the roof of the turret so inclining at the moment of a shot's impact. Such penetration would involve the destruction of both turret and guns. It is put forward that, for practical purposes, a nine-inch armour-belt would really suffice to protect the sides of any ship, the saving of weight of armour being devoted to the better protection of the ship elsewhere—the thickening of the armour at the ends of the ship, and at the bases of the funnels and conning - towers. At the same time, it would be possible so to increase the thickness of the roof-armour as to render it much less easily penetrable than in present con-ditions. We may add that we are indebted to the Scientific American for details on this interesting subject.

The proving or testing of a heavy gun, in view of the dis-astrous consequences inevit-The Testing of a Big Gun. (See Illustration.) able should such a gun burst while in service, is an operation of the gravest while in service, is an operation of the gravest importance, and every imaginable precaution is taken to ensure the thoroughness of the test, and, incidentally, to safeguard those engaged in carrying out the proving. The quality of the steel itself is first tested before the gun is begun, and it has to comply with very stringent conditions, which include both chemical and mechanical (tensile and bending) tests. When, after the foundry and arsenal processes are complete, the finished gun is ready, it is first carefully measured in all gun is ready, it is first carefully measured in all its parts, and then it leaves the factory to undergo the very severe set of proof-trials. A flat-headed



A HOPPNER WHICH HAS FETCHED A RECORD PRICE: THE PORTRAIT OF MATILDA FEILDING, SOLD AT CHRISTIE'S FOR 7550 GUINEAS.

One of the sensations of the sale of Mr. R. W. Hudson's collection at Christie's was the record price of 7550 guineas obtained for J. Hoppner's portrait of Miss Matilda Feilding as a hurdy-gurdy player. In 1896 it was sold at Christie's for £1550. The bidding the other day began at 1000 guineas. The picture eventually fell to Mr. Charles Davis, by whose courtesy we are enabled to reproduce it.

by some of their own friends. Although on a question of Parliamentary strategy they have reassured their followers by providing for an autumn sitting, they have not reconciled the Irish to the spirit duty, nor have they removed the distrust of the Labour Party. At the same time, the Accession Declaration Bill is criticised adversely by a considerable number of strong Protectants. by a considerable number of strong Protestants, and there is also grumbling in the Radical quarter on account of the heavy ship - building vote. Ministers are, however, believed to be free from serious danger at any point until November. There was frequent disagreement among them-There was frequent disagreement among themselves, as well as in every other section of the House, on the Bill for the Parliamentary enfranchisement of women occupiers. Mr. F. E. Smith led the opposition to this measure in one of the most effective speeches which he has delivered in Parliament. Mr. Haldane gave cordial support to it as "a merely natural step forward"; and after Mr. Walter Long had warmly denounced the proposal, Mr. Lyttelton rose from Mr. Long's side to take the other view: reason and justice, in his opinion, demanding that the Bill should pass. Lord Hugh Cecil, also speaking in its favour, threw satire on the physical-force argument. threw satire on the physical-force argument. There were women, he said, who could knock him down, but would that be a good reason for disfranchising him, and ought Sandow to be made a plural voter on a large scale? Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George contended that the Bill was anti-democratic because it was limited to certain sections of women, and Mr. Asquith opposed it because he maintained the distinction of sex; whereas his colleague, Mr. Runciman, was among its advocates. On the other side, Mr. Balfour pleaded for the extension of the franchise to women in order that government by their consent might be secured; but Mr. Austen Chamberlain asserted that the great majority of the sex were opposed to the obligation. A victory for the Second Reading by 299 to 190 votes encouraged the promoters, but by declining to send the Bill to a Grand Committee the House practically refused to give it any further facilities.

## THE MOST SENSATIONAL ETON AND HARROW MATCH.

DRAWN BY FRANK REYNOLDS.



SPECTATORS AND ACTORS IN THE EXTRAORDINARY CONTEST BETWEEN ETON AND HARROW, JULY 8 AND 9, 1910: SKETCHES AT LORD'S.

In the Eton and Harrow match the interest is not only centred in the players, but also in the spectators, for among the friends and relatives of the boys who come to watch the game are generally to be seen a number of the most distinguished people of the day. The Eton and Harrow match is also a great occasion for meetings between the old boys of both schools, many of whom, probably, do not have another opportunity of seeing each other during the year. Some of the younger spectators, as one of our sketches indicates, discover interests quite as absorbing as those of cricket, interests that take the form of strawberries and croam and other delicacies of the luncheon-tent.

#### CENTENARIAN BOURNEMOUTH RIVALS NICE IN GAIETY: CARNIVAL AND CONFETTI ON THE ENGLISH RIVIERA.

PHOTOGRAPHS Nos. 1, 2, AND 3 BY TOPICAL: ERAL VIEW DRAWN BY S BEGG,



BOURNEMOUTH'S ONE HOUSE IN 1810.

1. THE FRONT VIEW OF THE CENTENARY CHAR, SHOWING 2. THE CHANTECLER CHAR, WHICH WON THE 5000 FRANC PRIZE AT THE NICE CARNIVAL.

5. GEORGE AND HIS BILLS AND BOURNEMOUTH'S SUNDAY TRAMS, LIMITED (VERY):

The Bournemouth procession had some sly hits at the strictness of the Town Council's rule which prevents Sunday trains, as on many cars reference was made to the absence of these means of transit on the Sabbath. For instance, in Mr. Begg's drawing appears a modern tramway-car entitled, "Bournemouth's Sunday Trams, Limited (Very)" In one portion of the procession there was an illustration of Bournemouth's one house in 1810, which hore the significant remark "No trams." Also there was given an illustration of Bournemouth at the present time, with the remark, "Still no trams." In another part of the procession there was a group of Puritans, called

A CHAR BEARING A REALISTIC VERSION OF THE STORY OF JONAH.

4. THE BACK VIEW OF THE CENTENARY CHAR, TYPICAL OF BOURNEMOUTH IN 1910.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE HEAD OF BOURNEMOUTH'S SATIRICAL PROCESSION IN HONOUR OF ITS CENTENARY.

on the programme "the Killjoy Brigade," carrying books entitled "On Sunday Music," "How to be Miserable-for the Young," "On the Sin of Smiling," "On the Wickedness of Dancing," and also "On Sunday Trams." Altogether, the novelty of England's first experience of a carnival such as we are accustomed to get only in the South of France caused the second day of Bournemouth's Centenary Fêtes to be an unqualified success. The arrangements, it should be added, were supervised, under the general direction of the Bournemouth Committee, by M. Spagnol, of Nice, who certainly never did better at home.

### OUR INEXPENSIVE MONARCHY: THE PRESENT CIVIL LIST

COMPARED WITH ITS PREDECESSORS.



ON GROUND BELONGING TO THE KING IN LONDON: THE ROYAL OPERA ARCADE.

#### THE CROWN LANDS.

THE Crown Lands were once a princely heritage, but royal prodigality seriously de-pleted the estate, so that only a remnant remained after William III. had satisfied the rapacity of his immediate friends. By careful nursing, however, that remnant has been developed into a valuable asset, yielding now over half a million per annum. While the decline in value of agricultural land has caused some diminution, the increased value of other parts of the outside that the large transfer in the control of the outside that the large transfer is the outside that the large transfer is the outside that the large transfer is the outside that the outside the outside the outside that the outside the outside that the outside that the outside that the outside the outside that the out of the estate tends to keep the return constantly on the increase. The best results have, howon the increase. The best results have, however, yet to come, for with the termination of
existing leases, vastly increased rentals will
be obtained. Regent Street, which is one of
the Crown properties, will in time be a gold
mine. The lands and rights are far scattered.
They comprise, in addition to the property
[Continued opposite.]



CHARLES II. (1649-1685) CIVIL LIST £800,000,

Charles II, was the first King who had a Civil List. He had also the Crown Lands' revenue, but he had to pay salaries of judges, officers of state, etc., though not the cost of war.



JAMES II. (1685-1688). CIVIL LIST £1,500,000 Upon the Civil List were charged all the Government ex-penses, as in the case of Charles II., but, like Charles, James neglected to meet them. From this era dates the National Debt.



ON GROUND BELONGING TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING THE CARLTON HOTEL.



MARY. WILLIAM AND MARY (1689-1702). CIVIL LIST, £1,200,000.
Out of this sum £700,000 was for the Royal Household only. This is the first time a distinction was made.



Anne (1702-1714). Civil List the Same as William and Mary. Anne incurred debts amounting to £1,250,000, which Parliament had to meet. This was due to William III, having given away so many Crown Lands.

#### THE CROWN LANDS

mentioned, ground-rents in London, salmon-fishing in Scotland, 70,000 acres of agricultural lands; minerals of many kinds; feudal rents and dues in Scotland; and rents and dues from Alderney and the Isle of Man, only to be ex-Alderney and the Isle of Man, only to be expressed in terms which not one Englishman in a thousand would comprehend. These Grown Lands do not include the private property of the Sovereign, but are managed by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to whom the revenue goes. The King inherits, in addition to other property, the private estate of Abbotswood, Forest of Dean's Albany Street Police Station. Forest of Dean; Albany Street Police Station; and the lease of the garden of Dartmouth House, Queen Anne's Gate. The Holborn Restaurant is his, and so is the Carlton Hotel, His Majesty's Theatre, and the Royal Opera Arcade, as well as a house at the corner of Piccadilly and Park Lane.



GEORGE I. (1714-1727). CIVIL LIST, £700,000.

The Civil List was voted by Parliament for the King's Household expenses only, and was provided out of excise on liquors, a subsidy of Customs, and the Crown Lands' revenues.



GEORGE II. (1727-1760). CIVIL LIST, £800,000.

The Civil List of George II. was increased to £800,000, and a debt of £456,000, which the King had incurred, was discharged for him by Parliament.



GEORGE III. (1760-1820). CIVIL LIST £800,000 TO £1,030,000.

George III. surrendered most of the hereditary revenues, receiving instead, the proceeds of the Excise duties, Post Office, wine licences, and other taxes. Parliament paid off debts of four millions.



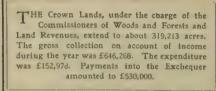
George IV. (1820-1830). CIVIL LIST £850,000.
In addition, George IV. had the hereditary revenue of Scotland (£10,000), and £207,000 from Ireland. Parliament also took over £255,000 of expenditure.



WILLIAM IV. (1830-1857). CIVIL LIST

£510,000.

In William IV.'s reign the revenues of Scotland and Ireland were paid into the Exchequer, and the proper expenses of the Crown were separated from all other charges.





ON GROUND BELONGING TO THE KING: THE HOLBORN RESTAURANT.



QUEEN VICTORIA (1837-1901). CIVIL LIST, £415,000

This excludes the £40,000 per annum paid to the then Prince of Wales, and the £10,000 to his royal Consort. Parliament dictated the manner in which the funds should be spent.



CIVIL LIST, £470,000.

The total payments to the Royal Family



KING GEORGE V. CIVIL LIST £470,000; TO BE SPENT AS FOLLOWS: £110,000 Household Salaries and Pensions £125,800 £193,000 £20,000 £13,200 £8,000 £470,000

THE Duchy of Lancaster, under George IV.,
was mismanaged, and the revenue sank
to £14,000. Now the receipts amount to over
£100,000 per annum. The Duchy of Cornwall,
with a gross revenue of £120,000 a year,
belongs to the Soversing out the thirty. belongs to the Sovereign only until there is a



ON GROUND BELONGING TO THE KING: HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On this page we have brought together a comparison of the various sums given to our Sovereigns under the Civil List since the time of Charles II., together with portraits of the monarchs themselves. It is worth remarking that, compared with foreign monarchies, the upkeep of our royal house is decidedly inexpensive. The Kaiser, for instance, receives £900,000 a year; the Emperor of Austria, £780,000; and the King of Italy, £614,000. It may be added that the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster are outside the provisions of the Civil List. PORTRAITS SUPPLIED BY A. RISCHGITZ.

## FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP - BOOK.



Photo. Top

IN HIS MOTOR-BOAT: THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, WHO RECENTLY HAD A NARROW ESCAPE IN HIS HYDROPLANE AT COWES.

While on his hydroplane in the Solent Iast Sunday, the Duke of Westminster had an accident which might have been serious. Off East Cowes the hydroplane capsized, and those on board were thrown into the water. Owing to their heavy clothing they were in some danger, but the Duke's motor-boat and various launches picked them up in time.



A ROAD TURNED INTO A CANAL: THE RENEWED FLOODING OF THE SEINE.

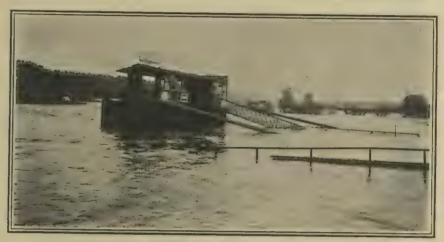
Early this week the Seine once more began to rise and overflow its banks, at Paris, Melun, and other places. At certain points there was a repetition of the state of things during the great floods in January and February, some roads being entirely submerged and taking on the appearance of canals. Fortunately, however, various indications go to show that the flooding will this time be only partial and temporary, so that holiday visitors need have no anxiety or put off any proposed visit to "la Ville Lumière."



Ituto, Ittustrations Ru

A BOURNEMOUTH MAN THE FIRST TO FLY AT BOURNEMOUTH: MR. MCARDLE ARRIVES THERE WITH HIS GLADSTONE BAG.

Bournemouth is very proud of the fact that the first man to be seen flying there should have been a native of the town. Mr. McArdle is connected with the flying-school at Beaulieu, Lord Montagu's seat in the New Forest. He "tossed up" with Mr. Drexel, a competitor, as to which of them should pilot the latter's machine to Bournemouth. Mr. McArdle won, and hence his unannounced flight.



THE SEINE CAUSING TROUBLE AGAIN IN PARIS: A REMINISCENCE OF THE GREAT FLOODS IN JANUARY.

At various points in Paris the banks of the Seine were submerged when the river again rose at the beginning of the week. Water filtered through at the Gare St. Michel, on the Orleans Railway, and in the subway between the Quai d'Orsay and the Gare d'Austerlitz. People living on the Île St. Pierre were warned that they might have to leave their houses at any moment.



Photo. McLeish

THE SCENE OF THE TERRIBLE ALPINE ACCIDENT LAST WEEK: THE EIGER MÖNCH AND THE JUNGFRAU FROM THE SCHILTHORN.

The Alpine disaster which took place last week, in which seven people were killed, being swept away by an avalanche, and falling a distance of about five hundred feet, is said to have been the worst which has ever taken place on the Jungfrau. The little cross in our illustration marks roughly the position of the Monck-Joch, slightly below which is the spot where the avalanche started. The Little Scheidegg, from which the rescue party started, is lower down to the left.

NATURAL

## SCIENCE SCIENCE JOTTINGS. A CURIOUS MENTAL STATE READER of our science articles sug-A gests that an interesting topic for treatment would be found in the discussion of the peculiar and not uncommon phase of the peculiar and not uncommon phase of brain-action wherein a person on entering a place experiences the feeling that he has "been there before." The topic has by no means escaped the notice of psychologists, nor has it been neglected by poets and novelists. A few quotations ce. Dickens, in "David Copperfield,"

will suffice.

for example, says:
"We have all some experience of a feeling which comes over us occurrenced by the same of the same of the same of the same over the same o

casionally of what

we are saying or doing having been done in a remote time, of our having

been surrounded

dim ages ago by the same faces, objects, and cir-cumstances — of our knowing per-fectly well what

will be said next, as if we suddenly remembered it."

In a passage in "Guy Mannering," Scott says, "How often do

we find ourselves

in society which

we have never be-

fore met, and yet feel impressed with a mysterious, ill-defined conscious-

ness that neither

THE TREATMENT OF A VIPER-BITE: INJECTING AN ANTIDOTE. A handkerchief, or other bandage (not string), is bound round the limb above the wound, and an antidote injected by a small syringe. Various specifics are used, including chromic acid, chloride of gold, hypochlorite of lime, and solution of permanganate of potash. Chromic acid is considered the most convenient.

VIPERS IN FRANCE: HOW THEY ARE KILLED AND HOW THEIR BITE IS CURED.

A HARMLESS SNAKE THAT MAKES ITS HEAD A DANGEROUS FRENCH SNAKE: THE POISONOUS VIPER WITH A TRIANGULAR HEAD.

LIKE A VIPER'S: THE "COULEUVRE." The snake commonly known in France as the "couleuvre à collier," belongs to the Colubrian group. It has an egg-shaped head, but it possesses the extraordinary power, in self-defence, of making its head look triangular, like that of a viper.

subject is entirely new; nay, we feel as if we could anticipate that part of the conversation that has not yet taken place." Thomas Hardy, in "A Bair of Blue Eyes," remarks that "Everybody is familiar with those strange sensations we sometimes have, that our life for the moment exists in duplicate, that we have lived through that moment before or shall again." The poets have had a greater fancy than the novelists for ohronicling this past in the present. Rossetti says—

I have been here before. the scene nor the

I have been here before,
But when and how I cannot tell;
I know the grass beyond the door,
The keen, sweet smell,
The sighing sound, the lights around the shore.



THE CLEFT-STICK METHOD OF CATCHING A VIPER: A FRENCH GAMEKEEPER EFFECTING A CAPTURE. A good way of catching a viper is by means of a cleft stick, The cleft is kept open by another stick till the creature is pinned down, then the other stick is quickly withdrawn and the cleft closes tightly on the viper,

THE RIGHT PLACE TO HIT A VIPER: IN THE BACK. No attempt should be made to strike a viper on the head, as it quickly slips aside, or will perhaps turn round and assume the offensive.

A light blow breaks its back and pins it to the spot, where it may easily be killed by crushing its head.

Coleridge has it that-

Some have said We lived ere yet this robe of flesh we wore. l'ennyson, too, writes-

Of something felt, like something here Of something done I know not where; Such as no language may declare.

If one but speaks or bows, or stirs his chair,
Ever the wonder waxeth more and more,
So that we say, "All this hath been before,
All this has been I know not when or where."

The sensation may seize one at any moment, and is not limited to a feeling of familiarity with places, but extends even to persons and words. Authorities have noted the prevalence of this feature, especially in cases of neurotic subjects, and of those who incline to an epileptic tendency, but there is no doubt of the experience of the feeling of the past in the present on the part of healthy appraisant on the part of healthy appraisant. present on the part of healthy normal and perfectly sober-minded people.

As I have said, imaginative persons have seen in such a mental phase a suggestion of a life which has been lived before—a very feeble theory indeed, because its chief support is founded on the notion that the previous existence must have dealt with a similar

environment to our present life. am of opinion that in the annals of physiology we may perchance find a rational explanation of the curious phase of brain-work thus introduced to our notice. The intellectual centres are situated in the forehead lobes of the brain, and the great brain, or cerebrum, is divided into two chief lobes, right and left. Now, as regards centres which form movements regards centres which form movements, we know that actions of the right side of the body are governed by the left brain-lobe, and vice versa. Further, that the left lobe, which controls the right side of the body, is a better-developed half than its right neighbour is admitted.

Its functions are more important, and it has reaped the reward of the selective process which gave us right-handedness with left brain-ness, so to speak.

Assume now that in ordinary perception and exercise of intel-ligence both lobes act together in respect of their intellectual work, we then find our normal state. But let us suppose that a slight dis-turbance of sim-ultaneous action occurs-that, say, there is an almost

there is an almost inappreciable interested to grey (according to age and species) with tlack markings.

is taken in by the two lobes—then, I think, we have formulated a physical basis for the understanding of how the feeling of the past in the present may be produced. A man enters a strange place; the left and more active brain-lobe takes in his surroundings, so to speak; the right lobe follows in a flash, it may be, but still behind. Thus we get two distinct perceptions instead of the normal one. The second perception is confronted by the first, and so we get a false sense of familiarity. The right lobe finds, in fact, that the left has been "there before it."

And A narrow meck. The eyes rrotrude, there is an almost inappreciable interval of time between the appreciation of what the preciation of what in the preciation of what in the preciation of what is taken in the preciation of what the preciation of what the preciation of what inappreciable interval of time between the appreciation of what in the preciation of what in the preciation of what the preciation of what the preciation of what is taken in the preciation of what the preciation of what in the preciation of the preciation of what in the preciation of what in the preciation of the preciation of what in the preciation of what in the preciation of the preciation of what in the preciation of what in the preciation of the preciation of what in the preciation of what in the preciation of the preciation of what in the preciation of the preciati

Three kinds of vipers are found in France. They

baye a flat, triangular head, a short, thick-set body, and a narrow neck. The eyes protrude, and the tail is short and tapering. The usual colour varies from copper-red to grey (accord-ing to age and species) with black markings.



THE NEXT STEP IN THE CLEFT-STICK METHOD: THE VIPER CAUGHT IN THE CLEFT. The cleft having closed tightly on the viper's neck, the reptile can be dispatched at leisure. This method of catching a viper is useful when it is hiding under rocks and cannot be hit with a stick.

## THE MECCA OF THE CRACK SHOT: BISLEY, 1910.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE CAMP AT BISLEY, SHOWING THE DIFFERENT RANGES; AND SOME SIGNALS THAT GIVE PLEASURE (OR OTHERWISE) TO THE MARKSMEN.

Bisley Camp of 1910 is practically of the same size as last year, although for various reasons the number of entries in some of the competitions is somewhat below that of 1909. One notable innovation is the human-figure target that has been introduced on certain ranges in place of the old-fashioned black-and-white bull's-eye target, and in this last also there is an important new feature in the shape of an inner "central" bull's-eye, a small ring marked in the middle of the black, which makes all the difference when the scoring is close. The signalling methods and scoring system are shown in the corner of the drawing, the dummy target being shown at the butts after each shot as usual.

MISS MAUDE FAY,

Who Took the Part of Diemut in Richard Strauss's "Feuersnot" at His Majesty's last Saturday. THE most strik-I ing perform-ances of last week

MUSIC.

in the world of music were those of Mme. Kousnietzoff and Signor Marcoux. Of the Russian soprano no more need be said than that she has drawn crowded houses to "Faust" and given that much-abused opera a fresh lease of life. Her Marguerite is a wonderful performance, the conception of the part being in no way hackneyed, while the singer's voice seems to revel in the difficulties and intricacies of Gounod's score, while expressing its ultimate beauty. Her success at the first performance was eclipsed when the opera was repeated with M. Dalmores as Faust, and was repeated with M. Dalmores as Faust, and now subscribers are hoping to hear her as Mimi and and now subscribers are noping to hear her as Mini and Juliette. Signor Marcoux, in the part of the Father in Charpentier's opera, "Louise," has struck one of the most genuinely tragic notes that Covent Garden has heard this year; his work as singer and actor is the finest he has given us yet, and raises great hopes for the future. The man who can come after M. Gilbert without raising regretful recollections must needs be a great artist.

At His Majesty's Theatre, the "Feuersnot" of Richard Strauss has been given in London for the first time.



MISS NEILSON-TERRY AS PRISCILLA AND MR. DONALD CAL-THROP AS SIR AUGUSTUS SHUTTLEWORTH IN "PRISCILLA RUNS AWAY," AT THE HAYMARKET

is a one-act opera, with libretto by Ernst von Wolzogen, and was produced in Dresden nearly nine years ago. Neither the great strides made by the composer nor his world-wide popularity help to alter the writer's opinion that the story is offensive and the music poor. first hearing one gets the impression that the composer's attention has been con-fined almost entirely to his orchestral effects, and that he has small regard for those who are concerned with concerted utterance. Only when Kunrad, the hero, who for once is a baritone rather than a tenor, is making a speech that is supposed to be a vindication of the composer and his music, and when Kunrad and Diemut sing their love-song together, does the music reach the level we associate with the composer. If Strauss had done nothing better for the stage than "Feuersnot" it is hardly likely that he would have gained any recognition in the opera house, and it is an open question whether his latter day expire tion whether his latter day genius can make this early work acceptable, or gain for it in England anything more than a very brief hearing.

Mr. Mark Oster and Miss Maude Fav. who fill the roles of Kunrad and Diemut, have played these parts on the Continent, and succeed in making a part, a small part, of the music attractive. Mr. Robert Radford's Burgomaster was the best-sung part in the opera, though Messrs. Harry Dearth and Lewys James filled small roles quite happily. The English filled small rôles quite happily. The English



MLLE. DESTINN AS TESS.

Mile. Destinn appeared last week as Tess in Baron d'Erlanger's opera of that name, based on Thomas Hardy's famous novel. She preserved the simplicity of the character while singing with the utmost intensity.

version of the text is by Mr. William Wallace, who can hardly be said to have triumphed over the many difficulties that beset the translator of a singularly unpleasing legend. Some of the rhymes are quite painful, and suggest the standard of a music - hall song, even while we remember that translation is a very hard and thankless task.

There is no reason to doubt that "Feuersnot" will find many admirers, but to the writer it is no more than one of a great composer's early efforts in opera that give but few signs to the most sympathetic listener of what was to follow.



Photo. Dover Street Studios.

MME. KOUSNIETZOFF

NO better me-As Marguerite at Covent Garden. She is a Russian singer from the Imperial Opera at St. Petersburg. morial of the late Mr. Brabazon could have been devised than the Sussex Gallery of his water-colours. Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. H. Brabazon Coombe, a collection will be permanently housed in a tithe-barn at Sedlescombe. Always withdrawn in his life from the commerce of painting, he was a man of many cities, but more essentially a man of the heath, the hills, and the unrivalled horizon. Under the same roof will be shown many specimens of old Sussex ironwork, in the collection of which Mr. Brabazon was much interested.

The Society of Graver-Printers in Colours holds an inaugural exhibition at 25, Bedford Street. The capture of colour and of the shop-windows by a number of second-rate foreign etchers has, till the present time, given an added value and propriety to the use of black ink. While colour has romped into a discredited popularity as the handmaiden of caricature, of "the real chromolithograph," and, lastly, of a "high art" movement, black-and-white has remained the reputable convention of our staider masters. The new society marks a change. The staider masters have now it seems the courage of their colour masters have now, it seems, the courage of their colour.



MISS NEILSON - TERRY AS PRISCILLA AND MR. CHARLES MAUDE AS THE PRINCE OF LUCERNE IN "PRISCILLA RUNS AWAY," AT THE HAYMARKET.

They seek to prove, and to prove almost for the first time, that the graver-printers of England are not shut off from that unending field of reality and imagination. The most significant and satisfactory of the works shown in Bedford Street are by Mr. Theodore Roussel.

A small exhibition of early Persian and Chinese pottery, Persian miniatures, and Chinese Kakemono at Mr. Paterson's Bond Street Gallery makes an interesting supplement to the many collections of Oriental art now in London. No. 22, "a Person seated, holding a Cup, in Blue Dress with Gold Sash," is a beautiful example of sixteenth - century Persian miniature work, once easily obtainable, but lately become rare and valuable. Even so recently as at the sale of Leighton's effects such work fatched but a ton's effects such work fetched but a tenth of what it now commands. Two other miniatures, very similar to those admired and copied by Rembrandt when they were newly painted, remind us how laggard has been our own appreciation. A terra-cotta horse of the second century in the same gallery is finer than the horse of a like design and material just placed prominently in a case at the British Museum.

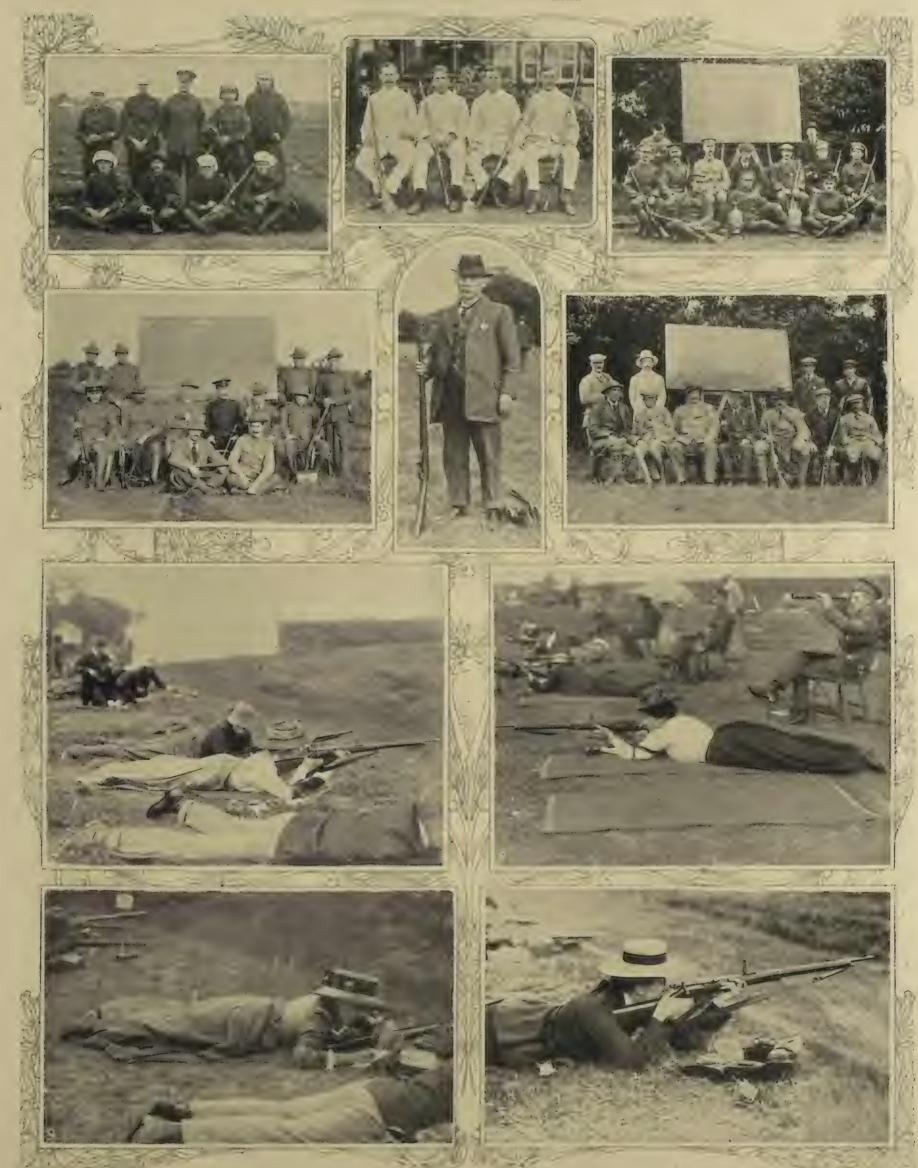
E. M.



MISS NEILSON-TERRY AS PRISCILLA AND MISS SYDNEY FAIRBROTHER AS MRS. JONES IN "PRISCILLA RUNS AWAY."

## CRACK SHOTS AND WINNING TEAMS AT BISLEY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL AND L.N.A.



- 1. CHAMPION PUBLIC SCHOOL TEAM: BRADFIELD COLLEGE, WINNERS OF THE ASHBURTON CHALLENGE SHIELD, WITH A RECORD SCORE.
- 2. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, WINNERS OF THE HUMPHREY MEMO-RIAL CUP AGAINST OXFORD. (LEFT TO RIGHT: W. H. LIVENS, H. A. C. GOODWIN, C. G. THOMPSON, E. W. SREWYN.)
- 3. Winners of the Kolapore Cup: The English Team.
- 4. WINNERS OF THE MACKINNON CHALLENGE CUP: THE CANA-DIAN TEAM.
- 5. A VETERAN MARKSMAN: MR. THOMAS CALDWELL (ULSTER RIFLE ASSOCIATION), WINNER OF THE HALFORD MEMORIAL.
- 6. Winners of the Elcho Shield: The English Team, with
- 7. MISS SEATON, OF THE SOUTH LONDON RIFLE CLUB, FIRING.
- 8. Miss Douglas, a Visitor from the Malay States, Firing.
- 9. MISS SMITH, OF THE MIDDLESEX AND SOUTH LONDON RIFLE CLUBS, FIRING.
- 10. Mrs. Chapman, who in a Revolver Competition at 20 Yards MADE A Score of 38 out of A Possible 42.

Bisley Meeting opened on Monday, July 4, and although the weather during the first four days was very trying, and against accurate marksmanship, owing to the light and the wind and rain squalls, the shooting throughout was of an unusually high average. Among the notable events of the first week of the meeting were the carrying off of the Ashburon Shield by Bradfield College, after a remarkable display of steady shooting; and England's winning he Elcho Shield. It has been arranged that King George is to visit Bisley to-day (Saturday), and distribute the prizes, coming over from Aldershot specially for the purpose.



claims for his

lations as to their Nature and Origin," has appeared in Messrs. Harper's Library of Living Thought. -[Photograph by Russell.]

"Chester" (A. and C. Black) that it is neither guidebook nor history; rather does it seem to him to be a novel without a hero. Sometimes it is easier to write a book than describe it; and, while we do not accept our author's label, we will not attempt to replace it. Mr. Duckworth has essayed the portrayal of his city in a succession of his city in a succession of pictures of various phases of its life at various crises of its history. He crowds the streets with the rabble; he sets his company a-shouting in the inns; he makes his mayors strut about in the odour of authority; here the peasant from Blacon appears in red coif, mauve overall, and scarlet hosen; now the pikemen come up at a double to keep the peace; now the monks brawl in the street. It is a Chester pageant, compact in the cover of a book. In his opening chapter Mr. Duckworth is at his best; seeking the essential spirit of the city, he finds it to be

the essential spirit of the city, he finds it to be

interesting; that follows from the very nature of the subject, and if liveliness be any palliation of careless English, slang, and unblushing journalese, Mr. Lawton may take comfort and hold himself excused. The wild phantasmagoria of Balzac's life loses nothing by its presentation in these pages; the only trouble is that it tends somewhat to obscure the real seriousness of his contribution to literature. Mr. Lawton opens with the thread-bare contention that the facts of a great

artist's life are of vital importance to our under-standing of

his performance. We take leave to doubt this. greater the artist the more impersonal his work will be, questions of sordid biographical detail. Mr. Lawton himself admits that Balzac grew more and more impersonal as he progressed, and that, like all the great creators, he drew the type rather than the individual. "The individual dies; the type remains": there, at any rate, we have one of the secrets of immortality. In such a book as this, one would prefer to see all attempts at literary criticism.

would prefer to see all attempts at literary criticism left severely alone. Then one could consider Balzac in his egotism, his magnificence, his squalor, his amiability, and his repulsiveness as he lived; and, setting all that aside, the reader could take up the "Human Comedy" once more, and realise how far above the Balzac of debts and duns, of futile amours and Gargantuan

SIR E. DURNING LAWRENCE, BT.

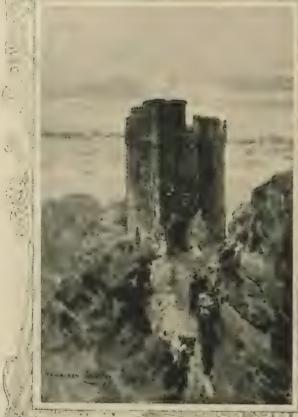
Who has a Work on the Shakespeare-Bacon Controversy appearing with Messrs. Gay and Hancock,—[Photograph by Russell.]

orgies, towered the great anatomist of the human spirit. Turn from the uninspired portraits and the



HALF TIMBERED HOUSE IN WHITEFRIARS. Whitefriars is a reminder of the religious life of Chester of the Middle Ages, and the brethren were not apparently a very reputable set. In the streets there were pitched battles between the monks of St. Werburgh and other no more respectable secular religions—the Black Friars and the White Friars. To have been a drunken brawler, haunting grimy thieves' kitchens and gambling hells, himself a thief and murderer, was no disqualification to prevent any given monk being elected Abbot.

CHESTER.



THE WATER-TOWER: WITH THE WELSH HILLS IN THE DISTANCE. "As the Phoenix Tower soaring above its gloomy ravine is a symbol of the city's tragedy in her latter end, so is the Water-Tower of her prosperity and sturdy strength. It was thrown forward like a pro-tecting wing to cover the shipping, but now it is like a despairing arm flung out as if to hold back the re-ceding river. Narrow strips of water gleam here and there, but there are unbroken lines of houses between the Water-Tower and the Dee. One's glance sweeps uninterrupted to the Welsh hills beyond." Romance. His point is well made, even

if it is not finally established. Modern Chester he leaves to the illustrator, Mr. Harrison Compton, who, in his turn, leaves the modern Chester of smoke and suburbs to the casual traveller, who unfortunately gets his impressions of the place from the windows of the railway-carriage. Of Dr. Johnson at Chester, and of the scolding he had from Mrs. Thrale because he took Queenie walking on the walls in the evening and risked giving her a cold, there is nothing. But Dr. Johnson does not illustrate the Spirit of the Place, and he is as well away in this case.

With all its merits of "Balzac." (See Hinsertations on "Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

ton's "Balzac" (Grant Richards) remains too much of a farrago, too little philosophic. But it could not fail to be



THE FALCON INN.

The Falcon Inn is one of the most picturesque of the famous old timbered inns of Chester, some of which are of historic renown, like the Blue Posts, where Dr. Henry Cole was outwitted by the landlady, in the time of the Marian persecutions, a story that is one of the memorable "Legends of Chester," Not a few of the old taverns were "mere cellars under the Rows, with floors of beaten earth and crassed walls, dark and unsavoury. Here you might take your dinner for 4d. or 6d., paying an extra penny for a flagon of ale." THE PHŒNIX TOWER ("KING CHARLES'S" TOWER).

"Royalists and Commons were face to face. . . . The abiding memorial of this unhappy era in the city's history is 'King Charles's Tower.' To most only the view of it from the walls is known. It should be seen from the canal tow-path in the morning light. It springs clear from the canal level a hundred feet or so, its broad base in the gloom, its summit glowing warmly. At such a time it seems fit to best transfer memories of correctly like its. bear tragic memories of royalty laid low.

gross contemporary caricatures to Rodin's statue, and there one sees the conclusion of the whole matter. The two views are very well illustrated by a conversation between Victor Hugo and Baroche, the Minister of the Interior, at Balzac's funeral. "Baroche, who attended rather from duty than appreciation, remarked: 'Monsieur Balzac was a somewhat distinguished man, I believe.' Scandalised, Hugo looked at the politician and answered shortly: 'He was a genius, Sir.' It is said that Baroche revenged himself for this rebuff Baroche revenged himself for this rebuff by whispering to an acquaintance near him: 'This Monsieur Hugo is madder still than is supposed.''' Mr. Lawton's book may not do the highest service to Balzac's memory; but it will be eagerly welcomed by those mortals (and they are many) who possess the godlike, love of seeing a good man struggling with adversity.

### LIVING HISTORY AT CHESTER.

THE HISTORICAL PAGEANT AT ENGLAND'S BEAUTIFUL WESTERN CITY: SCENES AT A DRESS REHEARSAL.



- I. EPISODE II.—KING EDGAR'S ARRIVAL, AT CHESTER BY BOAT IN A.D. 973.
- 2. EPISODE IV.—AFTER ARCHBISHOP BALDWIN HAS PREACHED THE THIRD CRUSADE: DICKON, AN ARCHER, TAKING THE CROSS FROM GERALD DU BARRI (GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS), A.D. 1189.
- 3. EPISODE IV.-BALDWIN, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, INDUCING THE PEOPLE OF CHESTER TO JOIN THE THIRD CRUSADE, A.D. 1183.
- 4. EPISODE II.—HISTORY OR TRADITION? THE SIX VASSAL KINGS ROWING KING EDGAR UP THE DEE TO CHESTER, A.D. 973.
- 5. EPISODE III.—THE FOUNDING OF THE ABBEY
  OF ST. WERBURGH, A.D. 1093: HUGH
  LUPUS, WHO GAVE THE SITE FOR THE
  NEW ABBEY; ERMENTRUDE, HIS COUNTESS
  (REPRESENTED BY LADY A. GROSVENOR); AND
  HIS HOUNDS.

Chester has followed many other ancient towns by giving a living representation of its history in the form of a pageant, which will take place from July 18 to 23. The pageant has been divided up into an introduction, eight episodes, and a finale. The episodes are as follow: I.—Agricola returns to Deva after defeating the Ordovices, A.D. 78. II.—King Edgar on his imperial progress, with Queen Elfrida, receives the homage of Tributary Princes, A.D. 973. III.—Hugh Lupus, with St. Anselm, founds the Abbey of St. Werburgh, A.D. 1093 IV.—Archbishop Baldwin preaches the Crusade at Chester, A.D. 1189. V.—Prince Edward, first Royal Earl of Chester, and Princess Eleanor, visit Chester, A.D. 1256. VI.—Richard II. is brought a prisoner to Chester by Henry Bolingbroke, A.D. 1399. VII.—King James I. visits Chester, introducing the Midsummer Revels, A.D. 1617. VII.—Siege of Chester, Visit of King Chirles, A.D. 1645—[Photographis by Sport and General.]

## A WELL-KNOWN FRENCH ARTIST'S IMPRESSION OF THE GREAT HOME OF POLO: AN INCIDENT DURING A MATCH AT HURLINGHAM. PAINTED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, J. SIMONT.

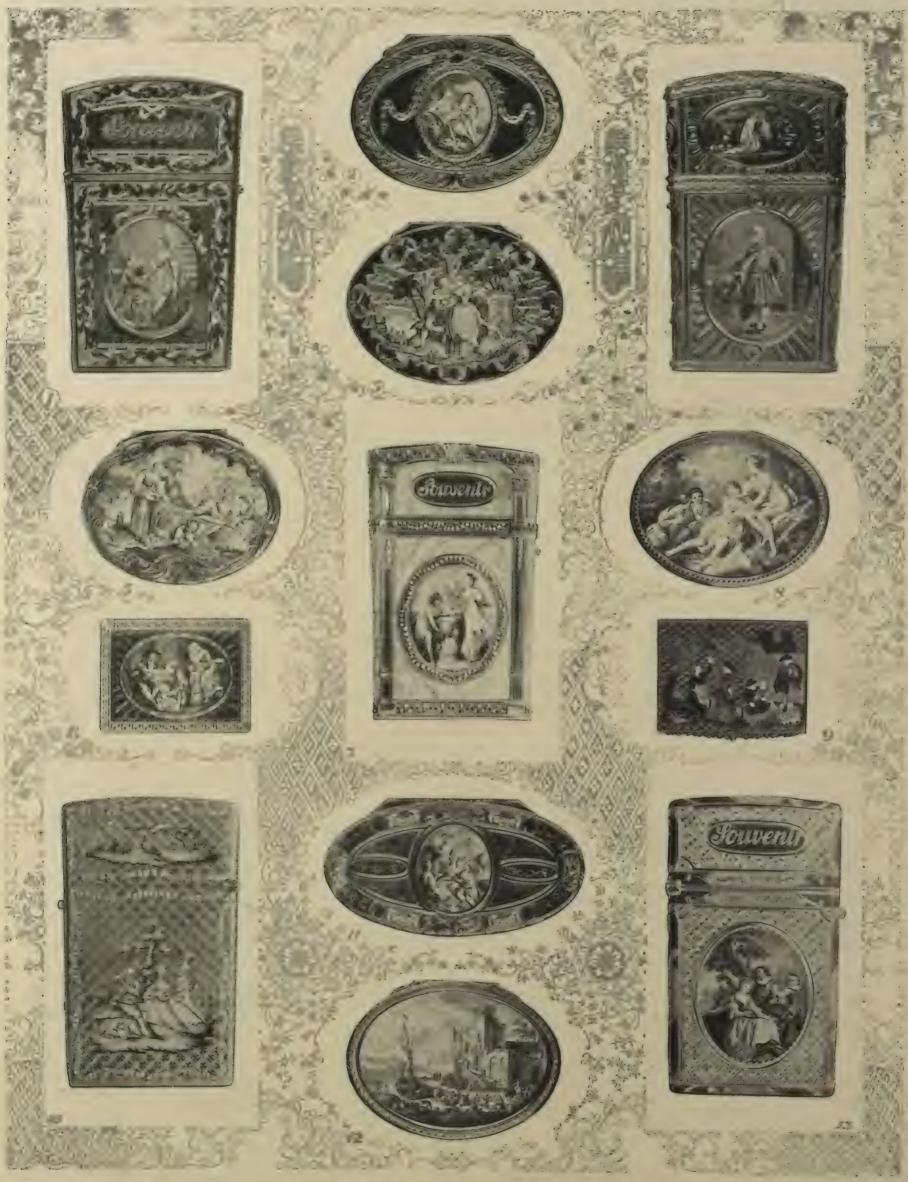


#### THE BALL GOES OUT: A NERVOUS MOMENT FOR THE SPECTATORS.

Hurlingham, ever since it was first started as a club, has been famed throughout the world as the home of English polo, an honour which it now shares with Ranelagh and Rochampton. The Committee of Hurlingham has always been the arbiter of polo, and the game, in this country and the Colonies, is played under the rules and regulations of the Hurlingham Club. A different set of rules prevails in India. Polo, a very ancient game in the East, dating, in fact, from about 000 B.C., was first introduced into England about 1870 by Captain Hartopp, of the 10th Hussars. It was played at Aldershot and Hounslow Heath, and soon afterwards the

first polo club was formed at Lillie Bridge. The game flourished there until the advent of the Hurlingham Club. For some days past various regiments have been contesting at Hurlingham in the Inter-Regimental Tournament, and it was arranged that the final should be played off there on Wednesday last. M. Simont's painting, which does not illustrate any particular match, shows a typical incident of this most exciting game. There is occasionally some slight element of danger to the spectators when the ball is accidentally hit over the board that surrounds the ground, but, as a matter of fact, such cases of risk to the onlookers are extremely rare.

## OVER £22,500 FOR 13 BIBELOTS: FROM THE SCHRÖDER COLLECTION.



- t. A Louis XV. Gold and Enamelled Tablet-Case, with the Thums-Piece Formed by a Single Diamond (720 GUINEAS)

- Guineas).

  2. A Louis XVI. Gold Snuff-Box, with an Oval Panel—Venus and Cupid, with Doves. Signed "V.E. Georges, A Paris" (£2500).

  3. A Louis XV. Gold Snuff-Box, with Surjects of Pastoral Lovers. Signed "George, A Paris" (£2100).

  4. A Louis XV. Gold Tablet-Casp, with Four Oval Panels of Domestic Shenes after Chardin (2150 Guineas).

  5. A Louis XV. Gold Snuff-Box, with a Panel of a Girl Selling Vegetables, and Five Similar Panels on Sides and Base, Painted with Children and a Shepherdess, with Landscapps (000 Guineas).
- A LOUIS XVI. GOLD SNUFF-BOX, FORMED OF PLAQUES OF LAPIS LAZULI, OVERLAID WITH TRELLIS WORK IN GOLD. THE CENTRE OF EACH PLAQUE AN ENAMELLED PAINTING OF A GENER SUBJECT AFTER CHARDIN. SIGNED "TIRON ET DUCROLLAY, BIJERS DU ROY, & PARIS" (£620).
- 7. A LOUIS XVI. GOLD TABLET-CASE, ENAMPLIED TO REPRESENT VEINED MARBLE, ON ONE SIDE NYMPHS SACRIFICING AT AN ALTAR, ON THE OTHER A NYMPH AT AN ALTAR (£1750).
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- STH. DUKE OF BEAUFORT (£840).

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- 11. A LOUIS XVI. GOLD SNUFF-BOX, SHOWING AN ENGRAVING OF AMORINI FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE. IN THE CENTRE OF THE LID IS AN EXAMEL PLAQUE PAINTED WITH FLORA AND
- THE LID IS AN EXAMEL PLAQUE PAINTED WITH FLORA AND THE FOUR SEASONS (£810).

  12. A LOUIS XVI. GOLD SNUFF-BOX, WITH SIX MINIATURES PAINTED IN GOUACHE BY VAN BLARENBERGHE (£4000).

  13. A LOUIS XVI. GOLD TABLET CASE, WITH ENAMEL PLAQUE PAINTED WITH LOVERS IN A LANDSCAPE (£650).

The sale of the late Baron Schröder's magnificent collection of resplendent gold enamelled Louis XV. and Louis XVI. tablet-cases and sauff-boxes, realised prices that would have startled their original owners. The competition was keen and close, and ran rapidly into high figures, two boxes, indeed, realising £4000 each, a price only excelled by the £6400 paid six years ago for the Hamelin snuff-box at the Hawkins sale. Of the thirteen bibelots here shown, Mr. Chas. Wertheimer secured Nos. 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, and 13. Mr. Asher Wertheimer bought No. 1, and Mr. Goldschmidt No. 4. Mr. Bingel bought No. 5, and No. 12 was relinquished to him by Mr. C. Wertheimer at the price it went for, £4000, it being stated to be bought for one of the Schröder family. The prices that were paid for the various items illustrated above are given in brackets after the descriptions.

## A FREE GLASS OF WINE AT CHRISTIE'S.

DRAWN, BY ARTHUR GARRATT.



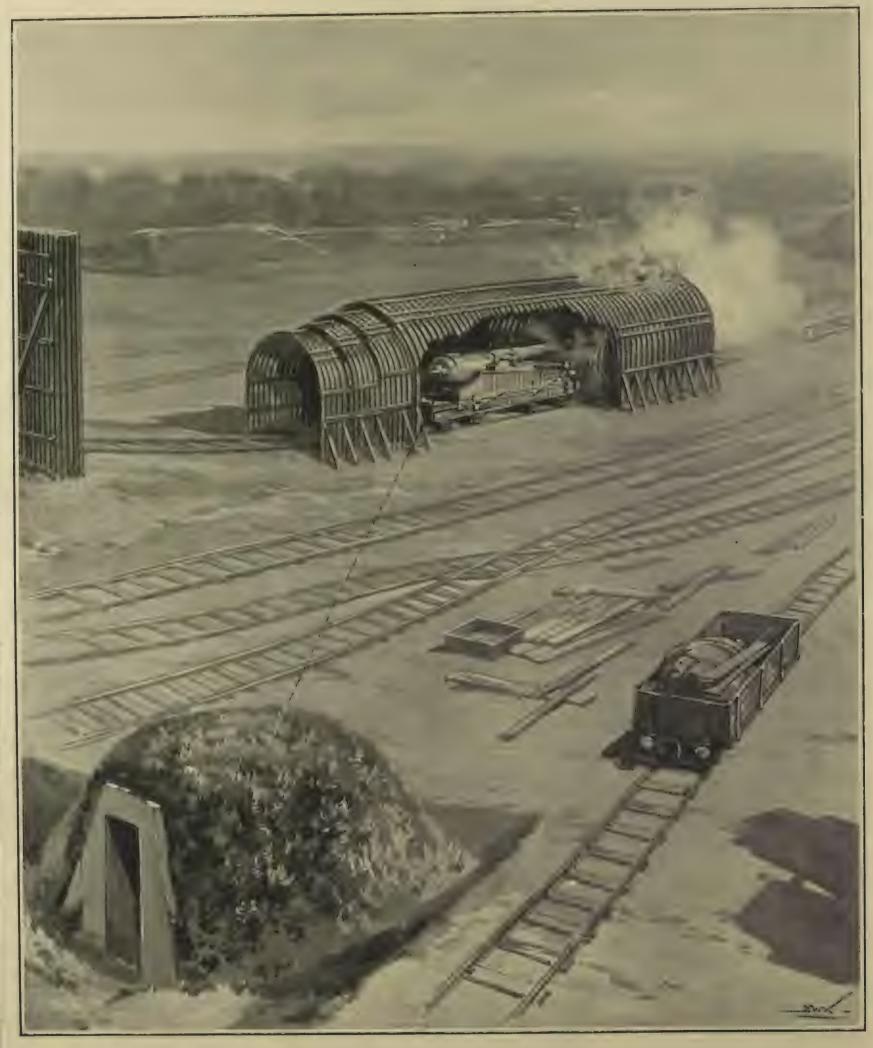
TASTING BEFORE BIDDING: CONNOISSEURS IN WINE SAMPLING A "LOT" AT THE FAMOUS SALE-ROOMS.

One generally associates Christie's primarily with picture sales and the dispersal under the hammer of art collections and quaint bric-a-brac; but other things that are rare and costly come within the purview of the famous auctioneers on occasion, such as sales of wines from some well-known man's cellar. These, whenever they occur, always attract connoisseurs of the art of good living, and are as interesting to look on at as most of the better-known art sales. They are very practically conducted; the bidders sampling each "lot" put up in turn, one bottle or so of each "lot" being opened and an attendant going round with a tray of glasses of the wine. All sorts and conditions of "bons viveurs" are at Christie's on these occasions. At one of these wine sales not long ago two of his Majesty's Judges of the High Court were to be seen among those present, tasting and pronouncing judgment; with probably more pleasure than sometimes in court.

In the dish on the table may be noted a heap of small pieces of bread, to remove the taste of the wine, so that the palate may be ready to appreciate the next lot.

## "CAGED" IN CASE OF BURSTING: THE TESTING OF A BIG GUN

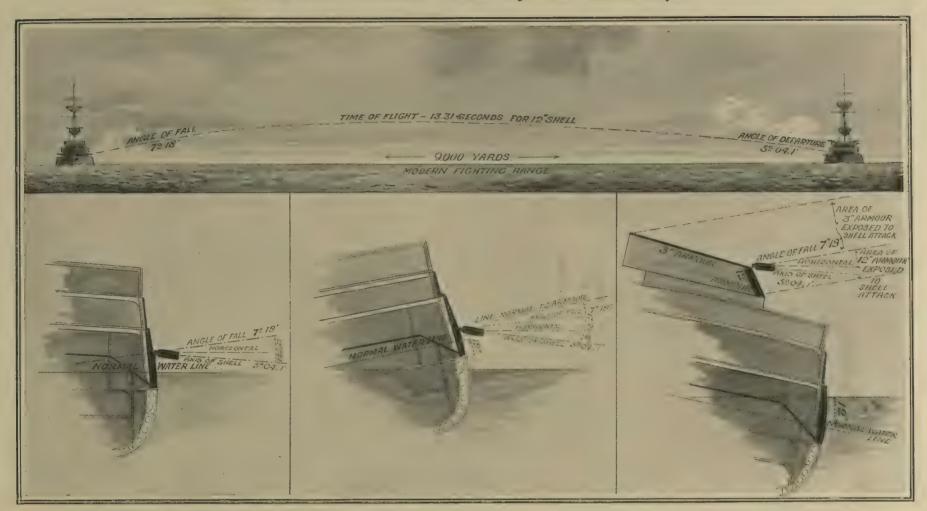
DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.



PUT TO A SEVERE STRAIN: THE METHOD OF ASCERTAINING ANY PECULIARITIES IN THE GUN WHICH MAY BE A SOURCE OF DANGER.

Our Illustration gives a good idea of the method by which the security of ordnance is tested. Before a gun is made, great precautions are taken to test the steel, and the greatest care is exercised to make observations during its manufacture. But by far the most important is the final test after its completion. After leaving the factory, the gun is handed to independent inspectors. It is placed on a "sleigh" consisting of a recoil mounting on a heavy frame placed on two bogies. This sleigh is run under the cage, which is constructed of heavy railway metals in six layers, spaced by similar rails. This cage is strong enough to prevent any fragments from flying out laterally. To prevent pieces from being thrown to the rear of the gun, there is a screen at the top of a slope. Up this slope the sleigh is allowed to recoil after firing, in order to avoid straining it. Thereon it soon comes to a rest owing to its huge weight, and by a system of brakes it is so arranged that it returns to the same place where the gun was fired, ready for the next test. The gun is subjected to a charge giving a pressure of 25 per cent, in excess of that of the service charge, and is fired electrically from the bomb-proof shelter shown in the left-hand foreground of our drawing. The projectile used, which is flat-headed, is fired into a sand-but in front of the cage. The dotted line in the drawing shows the line of the electric wiring, and a section of the cage has been cut out by our Artist to enable the position of the gun to be easily seen. The actual test consists in the firing of a series of gradually increasing charges, commencing with that to be used when the gun goes into use. The "service charge" it is called, the increase being adjusted so as to give finally, as already mentioned, an increase of 25 per cent, on the pressures given by the "service charge." Should there be any weak portion of the gun, the severity of the extra pressures to which, in succession, the gun is subjected will find it out, and the cage is the provision

### Is 12-inch Armour Necessary for Battleships?



DIAGRAMS WHICH SHOW HOW THE GYROSCOPIC ACTION OF A SHELL PREVENTS A TRUE END-ON BLOW.

It was noticed in the Russo-Japanese War that not in a single instance was penetration effected through the heavily protected portions of battleships, though at range tests 12-inch armourplate was easily pierced. It is suggested by the "Scientific American" that the absence of penetration is due to the gyroscopic effects of the high speed of rotation (7000) revolutions per minute, of the shell throughout its flight, which maintains its head at the inclination at which it left the gun. In the top diagram is given the angle of departure of the shell and the angle of fall over 9000 yards. In the left hand lower diagram the ship that is hit is shown on an even keel. The gyroscopic effect of the rapid rotation of the shell causes its axis to keep a position parallel to its original plane—that is to say, 5 degrees 04'1 min. The centre diagram shows the position of the head of the shell on contact when the vessel is rolling to leeward. The right hand lower diagram shows that when the vessel is rolling to leeward, the axis of the shell is at an angle of 17 degrees 26'2 min. The right hand diagram is a cross section of an American "Dreadnought" drawn through the centre of a 12-inch turret. This is designed to show that directly the ship rolls heavily, the area of 3-inch armour roof exposed is twice that of the 12-inch armour—protected sides. It being impossible to give in such a small space the whole of the arguments, an explanatory article dealing with this subject will be given elsewhere.

### A Double Photograph to Show the Recoil of a Big Gun.



THE CAMERA AS AN AID IN PROCURING GUNNERY STATISTICS: TWO EXPOSURES OF THE FIRING OF A 12-INCH GUN.

The Illustration shows a 12-inch gun being fired, at Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co.'s proof butts, the gun being photographed before firing, and an exposure made on firing, in order to ascertain the movement of the gun. It will be noticed that the projectile had not yet reached the butt in the right-hand margin of the photograph, or there would have been a cloud of sand thrown up by the impact.



## ANDREW LANG ON "TREASURE ISLAND" AS AN AMERICAN SCHOOL BOOK.

HOW venerable a man feels, how well-stricken in years, when he sees a book by his junior published as a school reading-book, with biography and elaborate notes, just like one of Shakespeare's plays! This fate has befallen "Treasure Island," by R. L. Stevenson, who was in the youngest class or form at my school when I was in the highest.

Yes—how amused "R. L. S." must be if he knows it—here is "Treasure Island" in an American school series, "the young one among the swells"; with Milton and Sir Walter, Shakespeare, Spenser, Defoe, and Dryden, Addison, and Byron, and Goldsmith. Not many American classics share the glory. Mr. Clayton Hamilton is the editor.

The American schoolboy learns that for his book as published in a serial, "R. L. S." got two pounds ten for 1500 words. That is a jolly lot better, if I may speak as boy to boy, than one gets for writing works of history in the spirit of elaborate research. "A pound a thousand," my children, is cheap for a novel, but is magnificent compared with the pecuniary rewards of the mere scholar—at least such is my experience. Mr. Hamilton says: "In



BALZAG.

AFTER A PAINTING BY LOUIS BOULANGER.

Exhibited in the Salon of 1857.

"His portrait by Louis Boulanger, which was painted during the year of 1835, had been ordered rather with a view to advertising him at the ensuing Salon. . . . The likeness produced by Boulanger he esteemed a good one, rendering his Coligny, Peter the Great persistence, which, together with an intrepid faith in the future, he said was the basis of his character."

considering 'Treasure Island' as an English Classic, it is of prime importance that we should remember that the author wrote it for fun, and expected it to be read for entertainment."

In the same way Homer expected the Iliad to be read, or rather heard, "for entertainment"; but critics treat him as if he had been composing a Parliamentary Bill, and not composing it well.

"There can be no doubt that the admirable symmetry of structure" (note these words, my boys!) "which is one of the main merits of the novel, results in great measure from the fact that the author planned it with a map before him"—his own map of Treasure Island. If Homer had begun by drawing a map of the Ægean, the structure of the Iliad would display a symmetry more admirable than it possesses. "R. L. S." did not draw maps for his other romances, and that is why their plots are not so coherent.

I think there are other reasons. The passions and emotions are more complicated; the petticoats come in and increase the difficulties to an extent which the artifices of mathematics are unable to compute.

THE HEAD OF BALZAC'S FAMOUS STICK.

Balzac, in 1836, one day received from an unknown lady admirer a tress of fair hair, whereupon he, "struck with a brilliant idea, announced his intention of ordering Gosselin, the goldsmith, to manufacture a marvellous hollow stick-knob, in which a lock of the blonde hair should be inserted, and all over the top of the knob were to be fixed diamonds, sapphires, emeralds, topazes, rubies, chosen out of the many he had had given him by his rich lady-enthusiasts."

#### BALZAC.

Illustrations Reproduced from Mr. Frederick Lawton's "Balzac," by Permission of the Publishers, Messrs. Grant Richards, Ltd. (See Review on "Literature" Page.)



PORTRAIT OF MME. HANSKA, AFTER HER MARRIAGE WITH BALZAC.

"She had splendid shoulders, the finest arms in the world, and a complexion of radiant brilliancy. Her soft black eyes, her full red lips, her framing mass of curled hair, her finely chiselled forehead and the sinuous grace of her gait gave her an air of abandon and dignity together."

FROM A PAINTING BY GIGOUX.



"The major punishment inflicted at Vendôme was imprisonment in the dormitory. . . Balzac says: "We were freer in prison than anywhere. There we could talk for days together in the silence of the room, where each pupil had a cubicle six feet square, whose partitions were provided with bars across the top." "—[AFTER A DRAWING BY A. QUBYROY.]

In "Treasure Island" "the author never halts happenings." Perhaps my ingenious friend would scarcely have regarded that phrase as appropriate in an English classic, and a boy must be pretty clever if he knows what is meant by "vividness of visual appeal." My sympathies are wholly with Mr. Hamilton when he warns not only students, but teachers, that "Treasure Island" "is not a book to be considered too curiously. The best way to appreciate a good story is to let it alone, and not to fuss about it."

These words deserve to be written in letters of gold. "Not to fuss about it." Apply this to "Hamlet," and you take the scanty bread out of the critical mouth.

The notice gives plenty of information, and corrects the grammar of R. L. S. Something "broke out immediately the doctor left the house." "This solecism is one to which British (rather than American) authors seem especially liable." American authors halt that sort of linguistic happening, it belongs right here, but to speak of a deserted mining-camp as "a regaling setting" belongs with Mr. Hamilton, as does the phrase "he took along a copybook," and "the latter" of three books. The British author would say "the last."

For "R. L. S.'s" errors in seamanship I do not apologise, nor would I ever have discovered them. He might have belayed the binnacle and keelhauled the capstan bars, for me. But as his mistakes were instantly pointed out, it



BALZAC.

FROM A CARICATURE OF THE YEAR 1838.

In addition to Dantan's "Comic Statue of Balzac," now in the Musée Carnavalet, Paris, there are a number of caricatures of him. That shown above was drawn not long after Balzac's return home from his Corsican tour, at the time of his "Superior Woman," and the "Firm of Nucingen," a scathing satire on the Parisian stockjobbing world of the day. It represents Balzac at "his Italian-looking brick cottage" at Les Jardies.

was indolent to leave them uncorrected. Any lubber can see that the same current cannot run at once from north to south and from south to north. But if it did not, the story could not go on, probably.

Will boys detest "Treasure Island" because it is part of their tasks? If I know them, they will, just as Byron, at school, hated Horace. Boys never cared much for "Treasure Island"; it was their elders who rejoiced in it. The style was not a thing which they could appreciate. They vastly preferred "King Solomon's Mines" and "She" to "Treasure Island"; while to these they much preferred any book by the late Mr. Henty, which is a mystery of taste. The only books within my reach, at school, which I never opened, were the books used in the "English class." I cannot remember the names of any of them except "The Sopha," by the ingenious Mr. Cowper.

Would Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler" (with notes on fish and flies) be a popular school-book in rural districts? I wonder? Would the Badminton Cricket Book make cricket unpopular? The boy is a strange being; I suspect that the Cricket Book would bore him as much as Burke on the Sublime.

## TACKING DOWN THE STREET: ROLLER - SKATING UNDER SAIL.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOFK FROM A SKETCH BY E. HOSANG.



SAILING BEFORE THE WIND ON THE BERLIN STREETS: A NEW PHASE OF ROLLER - SKATING.

In Berlin and its suburbs most of the streets are paved with asphalte, which offers an inducement to roller-skaters of which they have been quick to take advantage. Of late there has been a new development added—skating under sail. The skater supplies himself, or herself—for some ladies are as keen on the sport as the men—with an oblong-shaped light bamboo frame, covered with canvas and held on to by a vertical mid-rib. The frame averages some 5 ft. 9 in. in length, by a yard, all but half an inch, in width. With anything of a breeze the skater spins ahead gaily, and quick and clever manœuvring in and out among other passers-by is sometimes witnessed. At the same time it is quite easy to stop, by simply holding the sail up horizontally overhead

### LADIES' PAGE.

At the Women's Conference at the Japanese Exhibition last week, Mrs. Despard made a sympathetic speech on the difficulties of poor housewives, and commented on the practice of teaching cookery at public classes with a large variety of appliances and a gasstove, to girls who will have to prepare the food for their families with the aid of a frying-pan alone over a small and smoky coal grate. Fortunately, however, the enterprise of the gas companies has in recent years, in large towns, to a considerable extent remedied the grate trouble. The companies allow quite poor people, even those living in single rooms, to hire "penny-in-the-slot" meters, and small gas grilling and boiling stoves, and so the housewife of that class has now a chance of emulating the cooking of her French compeer, who works at a neat little charcoal-stove. Gas-stoves are now adopted with great advantage in households of every class. I am myself a first-rate cook, and have enjoyed doing cookery since, as a small youngster, I was allowed to go in the kitchen to make gingerbread and toffee for myself. I consider gas-cookers incomparably superior to coal-heated stoves for small families, and to be without any defect, except that servants will often not be careful enough in the use of the gas—will neglect to turn it out when it is temporarily not required; will allow the jet, too fully turned on, to flare and sing under pots that would really do better with a small supply, and so on. The saving of dirt and trouble is so great that cooks who study even their own interests must do all that they can to make it possible for their work to be carried on by gas. But to cook a large dinner, of course, the coal-heated kitchen range, with its ample, hot-plate to keep a dozen or more pans simmering, and its possibilities of roasting and baking several dishes at one time, is indispensable.

With every appliance and convenience, cooking, like all other domestic work, when done not merely as an amusement occasionally because you feel disposed for it, but regularly and ordinarily, is drudgery, monotonous and ever-recurring. It is idle to profess otherwise, for facts have a way of over-riding pretences and crushing them to powder. In a notice of the prospectus of the most recent addition to the Colleges of Housecraft it is said, for instance, that "one of the first lessons learned is that housecraft is not menial work! No woman considers it menial to take care of rare china or to arrange flowers. . . . Therefore "(many people think that two disconnected statements become a logical argument if merely linked by that magic word "therefore"), "if she carry out the more ordinary part, such as the cleaning of boots, stoves, and knives, with the same care and scientific method, she will discover the charm that is attached to housework, and her mind will be disabused of the erroneous idea that such work is unsuitable for an educated woman." This is an excellent example of the futility of talk trying to oppose harsh facts. Of course cleaning the



In delicate tinted linen, trimmed with embroidery, and with vest and undersleeves of tucked muslin. The straw hat is covered with flowers.

mud off boots and the stains off knives would be waste of an education; it is mere grimy, low-class, hard, manual work, requiring muscle, not science, and devoid of any sort of "charm." Nevertheless, it is possible to elevate even such drudgery to one's mind, when it must be done, by remembering that it all serves to a noble and worthy end. As Burns said for the husband, so may the wife feel doubly about her tasks—

To make a happy fireside clime
For weans and wife—
That's the true pathos and sublime
O' human life!

It is obviously a duty, and, once the initial difficulties are overcome, it is also a joy, to a mother to nurse her own infant. When this cannot be done, much care is needed. Cow's milk diluted with water, though the best thing, is by no means a perfect substitute. The calf does not need, and is not supplied by Nature with, precisely what suits the human infant. Quite recently, some German scientists believe that they have discovered how to make cow's milk practically identical with mother's milk. A constituent, called "Lactalbumin," the most nourishing part of the milk, is separated by a new process from cow's milk in the form of a soluble powder, to which the name of "Albulactin" has been given. The addition of a proper proportion of this powder to cow's milk, diluted with water, makes it exactly like mother's milk, with the full natural nourishment in it and in a state to be digested at once by the child into small, light curds, instead of forming the hard, large curds that, unaided, the cow's milk forms in a baby's stomach. "Albulactin" has been extensively tried in Germany, with the best results, and can now be purchased here from chemists, and, it is to be hoped, will be found of great advantage to "bottle babies."

"Liberty" is a name we all know stands for refinement and artistic beauty in design and for softness of tint and artistic draping quality in fabric, whether in reference to household furnishings or personal attire. Messrs. Liberty begin their summer sale on July 18, at their well-known premises, filled with charming things, in Regent Street. Quite an assortment of pretty fancy trifles, for bazaars or home use, pin-cushions, candleshades, frames, and so on, can be picked up on the counters at wonderful sale prices, from sixpence upwards. Muslins, silks, cashmeres, and velveteens for gowns, and tapestries and brocades and other materials for curtains and coverings, are all reduced. The visitor will also find bargains in carpets, furniture, and Japanese goods.

Every lady will appreciate the delicate refinement and sweetness combined of the perfumes prepared by the Crown Perfumery Company; of their many varieties, "Crab - apple Blossom" is a special and exclusive favourite. "Crown Lavender Salts" are most refreshing, and will sweeten and perfume the room if left unstoppered a few minutes.

## "BABY AND I."

AT WHAT AGE should parents begin to clean their little children's teeth? A serious question for every young mother!

Here is a practical answer by Miss Ellaline Terriss (Mrs. Seymour Hicks), who refutes the still popular idea that children's temporary teeth may be left more or less uncared for as they have to be shed. From the time

her baby cut its first tooth she began to use Odol in the water with which the little one's mouth was washed, and the sweet little teeth are cleaned, consequently, twice a day with Odol.

Thus Miss Terriss sets a good example. Take it to heart, mothers and nurses!

For on the preservation of the first teeth for their full time the health of the permanent teeth and the shape of the adult mouth depend. More than that, the present and future growth and development of the child depends on the first teeth being able to prepare the food by proper mastication for the body to use. This is impossible if the teeth are allowed to decay, for no child will chew properly if chewing causes pain.

To prevent decay of the teeth the daily cleansing of the whole mouth with Odol is indispensable. Odol arrests absolutely the development of the germs that produce decay.

It is the first and only preparation for cleansing the mouth and teeth which exercises its antiseptic and refreshing powers not only during the few moments of application, but continuously for some hours afterwards. The taste of both flavours, "Sweet Rose" and "Standard Flavour," is so agreeable that, once Odol has been used, children clamour for it, and instead of regarding the cleaning of their teeth and a misery to be got through as quickly as possible, the little ones hail the sight of the Odol flask as a friend that they may morning and evening enjoy the pleasure its use gives. The solu-

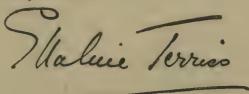
tion of Odol should, however, not be made too strong, as the delicate membrane in the mouths of young children is so much more sensitive than is the case with adults. A few drops in a tumbler of water are sufficient to thoroughly cleanse and purify the mouth and teeth.

That Miss Terriss herself attributes the beauty of her teeth to Odol the following words testify, for she says:

"As a sunny smile beautifies a countenance so do shining teeth beautify a mouth. We cannot all have perfect teeth, but we can all have a perfect mouth - wash, and that everyone has who



uses Odol. It is delightfully fragrant, reliably antiseptic and imparts a sensation of cleanness which is to be obtained in no other way. Once used it must always be used."





## TRY IT IN YOUR BATH



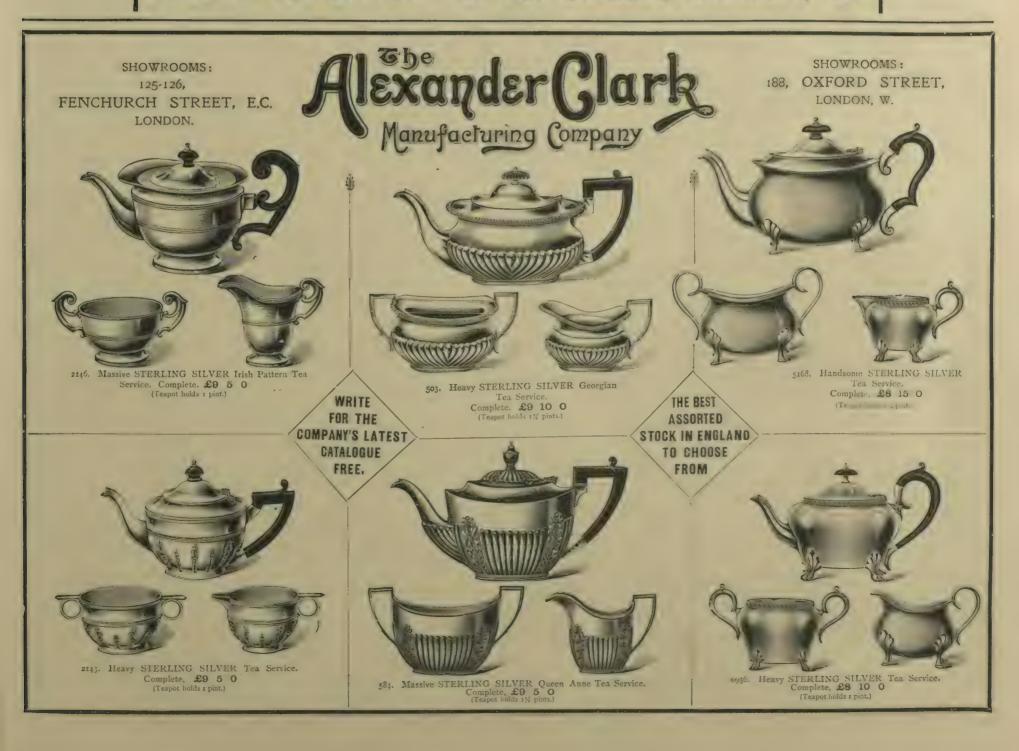
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#### THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

MOTOR touring, particularly abroad, is growing in favour every day, for early season it be, the returns of the Trans-Chann shipit be, the fetures of the Trans-Chann ship-

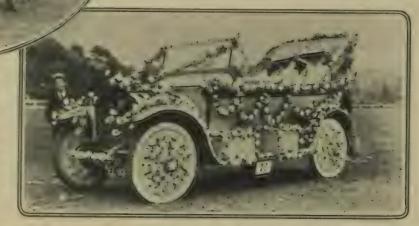
So spare tubes should not be spared, while big reinforced patches and a garter must be taken along. And whether the tyres used are Dunlops or no (they should be for an easy mind) I would strongly urge the use of the Dunlop bolt-protector to all the security bolts. On Thursday morning of last week a 60-h.p. six-cylinder noiseless Napier left the Club House in Picca-

dilly to make a top-speed, non-stop run to Edinburgh and back to Brooklands, where a speed demonstration was to have been given—the whole, of course, under R.A.C. supervision of the severest. With luck, the big car should easily win through, Alnwick Hill, with its blind take-off, being the only rise likely to give trouble.



THE BOURNEMOUTH FETES: A FAMOUS DAIM-LER IN THE BATTLE OF FLOWERS.

This Daimler was the first British car to take part in racing on the Continent (in It was third in the Paris to Ostend Race. It criginally belonged to King Edward, and is now owned by Lord Montegu of Beautieu.



SUMMER IN THE BATTLE OF FLOWERS AT BOURNEMOUTH: MR. H. W. MACLEAN'S CAR.

Royal Automobile Club costs but on t, and the knowledge and experience whole touring department is at call for one's safe conduct abroad

In these days of reliable automobiles, all but the ultra-luxurious can dispense with the paid driver, for on a foreign tour he is even more of a nuisance than at home. So, if the hired man is to be dispensed with, every precaution should be taken to avoid trouble en The car should be carefully gone over, and any necessary adjustments made by a competent man, when trouble need not be expected from the mechanical side of the outfit. It is well, however, to take thought as to tyres, for to-day the roads of France and other parts of Europe are certainly more troublesome than are our roads at home. One spare cover only is permitted nowadays.



WEARING "THE WHITE FLOWER OF A BLAMELESS LIFE", MR. G. T. EXTONS "WHITE FLOWER" CAR IN THE BOURNEMOUTH FÈTES.

Factoriashs by Sport and

ROSES IN THE BATTLE OF FLOWERS AT BOURNE-MOUTH: MR. LANGLEY TAYLOR'S CAR.

By the time these lines see the light, all the world and his aunt will have betaken them-selves to Bournemouth the Beautiful, where high jinks began on the 6th inst., and still continue. The Motor-Car Battle of Flowers took place on the 8th inst., but to-day sees a much more important function, the Motor Gymkhana, under the auspices of the Royal Automobile Club and the Hampshire Automobile Club-surely warranty sufficient for a well-organised and well-handled meeting. There are over two hundred entries for the various events.

The steam interests are, as to some of them, very much up in arms at the harsh and unfair manner in which the new imposts bear upon them. It is suggested that, while the R.A C. put forward their formula as a fair basis for the taxation of petrol and steam cars

## Maple's BEDROOM SUITES



## The "GRASMERE" Suite In Inlaid Fumed Oak

comprising 4 ft Wardrobe with bevelled-mirrored door; 3 ft. 6 in. Washstand with marble top, art-tiled back, ample cupboard, shelves, and towel rods; 3 ft. 6 in. Dressing Chest with landscape glass, drawers and shelves; 2 cane-seated Chairs

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> (Signed). JOHN MARSHALL

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## ARGYLL

To have a Car which gives entire satisfaction is mueea possession.

PITLOCHRY, 13 3 10. 20 hp. - "Dear Sir, -I have nuch pleasure in informing you that we had a most successful run from Alexandria to Edradynate, via Loch Lomond and Loch Tay. The car ran exceedingly well, and consequently we had a most enjoyable run."-I remain.

> Yours faithfully, (Signed) W. BLUES.

## 1910 Models

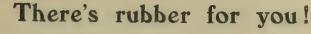
"If good engineering work cannot come out of Scotland. whence may it be expected? I have been particularly taken with the new 15 hp. Argyll. A car that should certainly be inspected." Sketch, 10'11'00.

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## You should always fit your Michelin tubes with Bolt Valves,

and so, by dispensing with the necessity for using security bolts, avoid much trouble and annoyance — besides securing the great advantage of being able to fit or detach cover and tube at the same time and with no other assistance than that afforded by two simple levers.

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display is made of tapestries, sculp-tures, goldsmith's work (both reli-gious and civil), brass and iron work and armour, lace and emwork and armour, lace and embroidery, and coins and medals. Many British and American private collections have contributed, as well as the greater art galleries of Europe, so that a marvellously complete display of the period is made in all branches. The exhibition is installed in the Parc du Cinquantenaire, in a specially constructed range of buildings fitted



HENLEY, 1910: THE CLOSE FINISH OF THE RACE FOR THE LADIES' PLATE-ETON DEFEATING BALLIOL.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE CHIEF PRIZE AT HENLEY: MAGDALEN AND LEANDER IN THE RACE FOR THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

alike, they utterly failed to produce a formula which would permit steam-cars competing on an equality with petrol-cars in the last Tourist Trophy Race. The whole thing was allowed to go by the board by certain presumed representatives of automobilism, concerning whom something touching on birthrights and messes of pottage might be written.

The Star cars, which issue from Wolverhampton, took a double revenge on the Vauxhalls on Saturday, July 2, at Shelsley Walsh Hill Climbs. In the Midland A.C.'s open event the single 12-h.p. Star on formula totalled 2365 marks, and climbed the hill in 1 min. 38 sec.; while the second car, a 20-h.p. Vauxhall, driven by the expert Kidner, made 2282 marks, and time 1 min. 23 2-5 sec. In the Henry Edmunds Hill Climb, a 15.9-h.p. Star was victorious also, vanquishing a 15.6-h.p. Vauxhall (with Kidner again up), a Sunbeam, a Talbot, and a Crossley. The Sunbeam, a Talbot, and a Crossley. Star's time was 1 min. 30 3-5 sec. 1 1-5 sec. faster than the Vauxhall.

A remarkably attractive exhibition of Belgian, or, rather, Flemish Art of the seventeenth century has just been opened at Brussels, under the auspices of the Ministry of Science and Art. It comprises over six hundred examples of Masters of the Blemish School Rubens Vandyck the Flemish School — Rubens, Vandyck, Jordaens, Fyt, Snyders, Teniers, Brouwers, and Van Craesbeek, with some two hundred drawings of the period. A notable

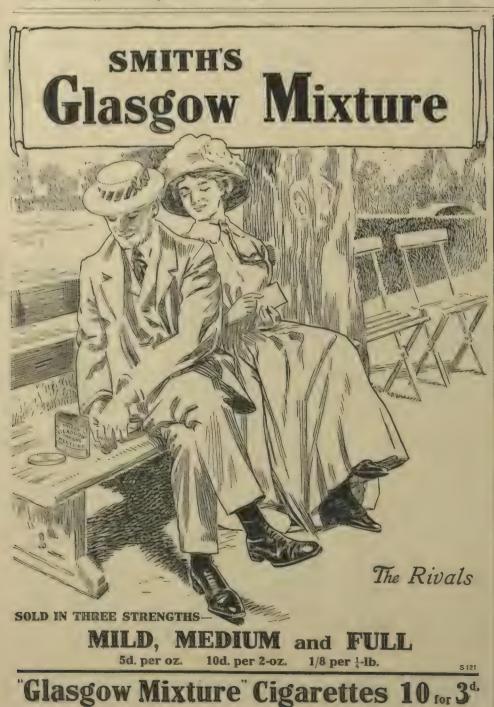
AFTER THE GREAT RACE: A VIEW OF THE COURSE AT HENLEY AT THE FINISH OF THE RACE FOR THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP BETWEEN MAGDALEN (THE WINNERS) AND LEANDER.

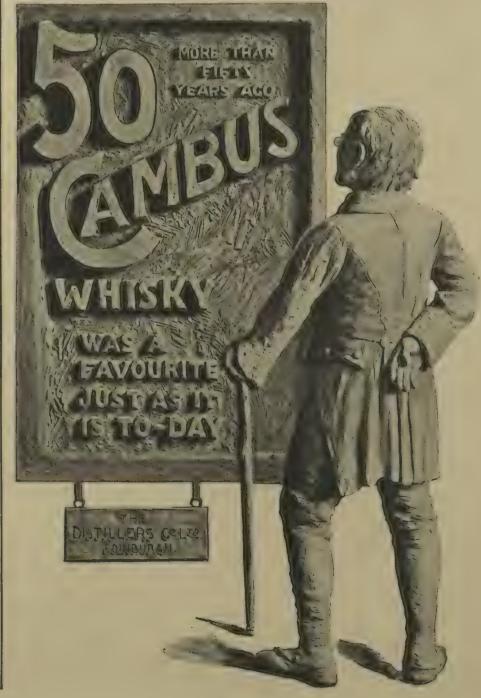
up in the style of its period. It will be open until the end of October.

A very generous Benevolent and Pension scheme for their employees has been set on foot by Messrs. Coleman and Co., Ltd., the proprietors of Wincarnis, and its announcement was the event of the day's outing last week at Yarmouth. Employees over sixty-five years old, of ten years' service, are to get five shillings weekly pension; of fifteen years' service, six shillings; and of twenty years seven-and-sixpence. years, seven-and-sixpence.

Miss Ethel Smyth, who, as announced in the issue for July 2, is the first lady to receive the hood of Doctor of Music of Durham University, is, it is pointed out, not the first lady of all who have had the coveted honour bestowed on them. Dr. Annie W. Patterson, Mus. Doc., B.A., previously won the high distinction at the Royal University of Ireland by examination, and the decree was also previously conferred on Queen Alexandra, honoris causa, by the same University.

The London and South Western Railway Company has issued a handy little illustrated booklet, entitled "Fair Normandy's Enchanting Shore," of special interest to intending travellers by the new daylight service across the Channel. It describes the many attractive resorts in this charming holiday ground and the various points of interest en route. Copies can be obtained at the company's offices, or upon receipt of a postcard to Mr. Henry Holmes, Superintendent of the Line, Waterloo Station, S.E.







STUDIES IN FRENCH MEN, WOMEN, AND BOOKS.

Mills charming book, "French Men, Women, and Books" (Chapman and Hall), will appeal to all lovers of France, for the writer, Miss Betham-Edwards, has a true intuitive knowledge of "our friends the French." The

studies cover a very wide field. and with one exception-a paper on Balzac's relations with Mme. Hanska — deal with fresh and attractive subjects. Particularly charming is the account of the lifelong friendship between that strange, morbid genius, Barbey d'Aurévilly, and his nobleshearted publisher, Trebutien. How different would have been the lives both of Bulgic and George Sand both of Balzac and George Sand could they have met with such a friend and counsellor! French soil seems ever propitious to love, and Miss Betham - Edwards tells her readers of a curious, touching, and yet, in a sense, grotesque love-story, only just given to the world, though the heroine of the tale was a prominent figure in tale was a prominent ligure in Anglo-French Society for close on seventy years. This was the celebrated blue-stocking Mme. Mohl, who, as Mary Clarke, cherished a passionate adoration for a Parisian writer named Claude Fauriel. The love-letters they exchanged, including that in which the lady made the gentleman a deliberate offer gentleman a deliberate offer of marriage — which he declined - have now been given to the world: they prove, if proof were needed, how infinitely various are the ways, and the by-ways, of the passion which affects each of its victims so differently. Very striking, and

that the writer's knowledge of the Terrible Year is almost as great, almost as vivid, as that of the two historians who have chosen, wisely, to present the result of their labours in the form of fiction. France has nearly outlived the generation of men and near and intimate sense, means to an invaded country. Miss Betham-Edwards in her former works showed a special intimacy with the working side of French thought, and one of her most thoughtful essays

is called "A Typical Artisan and the People's Universities," an essay every British an essay every British social reformer should read and mark. The book is illustrated by eight portraits.

> The Great Eastern Railway Company's full service of express trains came into operation on July 15, and on many of the principal expresses up-to-date restaurant-cars are 11m. Tourist, fortnightly, and week-end cheap tickets to all East Coast resorts are available for any train.

The Great Northern Railway Company, since July 11, have added three new restaurant-car expresses, giving Bradford a record service from London of three hours and forty minutes thirty-three minutes quicker than the fastest train by any other route. Leeds also is brought nearer London by five minutes. The new down - train to Leeds and Bradford leaves King's Cross at 2.15 p.m., arriving at Leeds at 5.55 and Bradford at the same time. It only stops intermediately at Doncaster (5) and Wakefield (Westgate) (5.28). The new up-train from Bradford leaves at 1.27 p.m., Leeds at 2 p.m., and reaches King's Cross at 5.25 p.m. A new restaurant-car train runs at 6 p.m. from Paradford and 6 pr. from Leads Bradford and 6.25 from Leeds, arriving at King's Cross at 9.55, after stopping only at Wake-trains will, in addition, provide

field. These new trains will, in addition, provide extra services for Wakefield and improved services with Halifax and Huddersfield.



A STREET SCENE IN BICESTER.

Bicester, the famous hunting centre in Oxfordshire, is one of the places that will greatly profit by the "linkings up" and expansions recently carried out by the Great Western Railway; notably by the completion of the new route from London to Birmingham, now opened for passenger traffic, which not only provides the shortest route to the capital of the Midlands, but carries the holiday visitor through a tract of country practically unknown and untouched hitherto by the "iron road,"

equally interesting from the human point of view, is the fine analysis of the brothers Margueritte's great prose epic on the Franco-German War. Here we feel England, should be reminded of what war, in a

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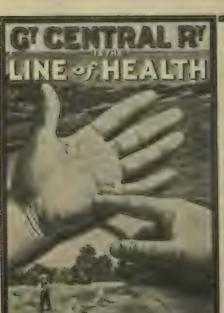
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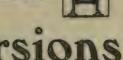
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For details as to Fares, Train Times, &c., obtain Programme at any of the Company's Stations or Town Offices, or write to the Enquiry Office, Euston Station, London, N.W.

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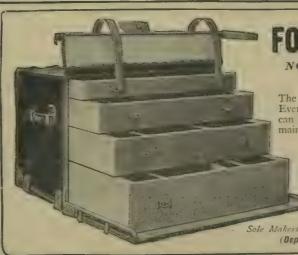


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#### "THE WOMEN NAPOLEON LOVED."

DID Napoleon ever love anyone but himself? According to Mr. Tighe Healting ing to Mr. Tighe Hopkins, whose interesting book, "The Women Napoleon Loved" (Eveleigh Nash), is embellished with some charming illustrations, women played a very great part in the great conqueror's life, and that although at no time was love the "occupation" of Napoleon. In a clever preface, entitled "The Feminine Tangent," the English writer analyses his hero's sentiments towards and against the fairer sex and he guetes ments towards and against the fairer sex, and he quotes what was, perhaps, the truest word ever written by Napoleon in this connection—"I am used to kind, gentle, persuasive women; these are the women I like." Mr. Tighe Hopkins has been forced to make a selection in the long, and, it may be hinted, the ever-lengthening list of those whom Napoleon loved—if one may use such a word in such a connection. The first chapter of the book concerns "episodes of youth," and recalls the little-known fact that in a now-forgotten volume of Memoirs it is stated that the young Napoleon actually made an offer of marriage to Grace Dalrymple, who afterwards became the wife of Sir John Elliott. Lose-

wife of Sir John Elliott. phine's relations to her famous husband are told with a good deal of pungent point; and then in rapid succession we meet with the various women whose names have become immortal greatly because of their association with Napoleon. The longest of these "affairs" was that with the great actress, Mlle. George, whose very curious and over-frank memoirs have only lately been given to the world; but by far the noblest, indeed it might be said almost the only true heroine of romance whom Napoleon loved, was the Polish Countess, Marie Walewska, whom the author well calls "the Iphigenia of the North," for she undoubtedly sacrificed herself for the sake of her country. The portrait published of her in this book is singularly charming, giving an impression of almost Greuze-like grace. She seems to have been truly attached to Napoleon, and there came a very strangelink between them in the strong link between them in the shape of the little son, born in 1809. He lived to become French Ambassador to this country, and, as Count Walewski, was a wellknown and popular figure in the London society of the 'fifties. Mme. Walewska never deserted her imperial lover. She was at

A LOVELY SPOT ON THE LAKE OF THE FOUR CANTONS: FLUELEN, NEAR LUCERNE



liner. A special feature is the number of private cabins for one or two persons, and particular attention is paid to the heating and ventilation, both the inner and outer cabins on the main and lower decks being ventilated direct from the deck, and heated in winter to a suitable temperature, passengers being able to adjust the supply of air at will. The machinery comprises triple turbine-engines. The St. Petersburg is fitted with wire-

THE TOURING METROPOLIS OF SWITZERLAND: LUCERNE-THE SCHWEIZERHOF QUAY, AND THE RIGI IN THE DISTANCE.

As the point at which travelling routes in Switzerland converge from north, south, east and west, and as the northern terminus of the St. Gothard Railway, Lucerne has become known as the metropolis of tourists in Switzerland. It is also in itself a most interesting and beautiful place, and is surrounded by some of the finest scenery to be found in the world. By means of the tours arranged by the Regent Street Polytechnic hundreds of Londoners every year visit this delightful holiday centr

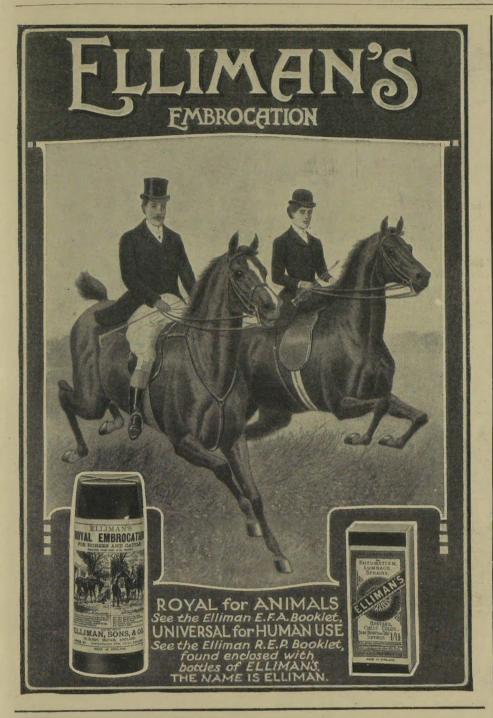
Fontainebleau on the night of the first abdication; and she paid a brief secret visit to Elba with her child, being taken, whilst there, by the simple-hearted islanders, for Marie Louise. Finally, she implored the British Government to allow her to rejoin Napoleon at St. Helena. It is melancholy to turn from the touching account of this noble, if or the property which describes the content of the paid of the pa erring, woman to that which describes the ignoble ustrian Archduchess who behaved with such utter treachery to the husband whom she had not even the excuse of disliking; for all the documents which have been kept, including numerous private letters, prove that Napoleon's second wife was really attached to him, her selfish heart having been conquered by his devotion and attentions.

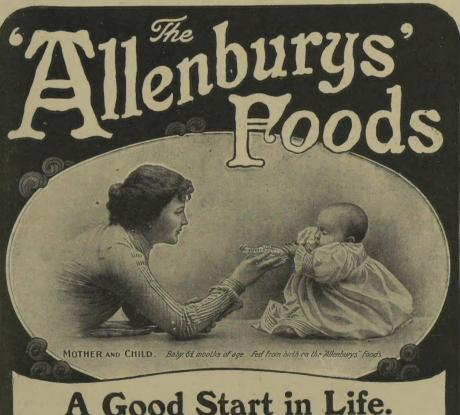
A new turbine steamer, the St. Petersburg, specially built for the Great Eastern Railway Company, has just been placed on the Harwich - Hook of Holland service. The first-class accommodation is similar to that of an Atlantic liner. A special feature is the number of private cabins for one or two persons and particular attention is paid

St. Petersburg is fitted with wireless telegraphy and submarine signalling apparatus.

The "Michelin Guide to Switzerland" (1910 edition), just published, is written in English and French. A feature is the atlas, which includes sixteen town plans and nine special maps, with key chart and eleven maps of the country in sections, which should be of special value to the motorist, as by different signs he can learn whether a road is a main or secondary, or mountainous, or narrow, if the ten-kilometre speed limit is in force, or whether the road is closed to motor traffic. Points of vantage where it is worth stopping to enjoy a view, are shown by green crosses, and the conditions regulating taxes, customs, hotels and charges customs, hotels, and charges, garages, and petrol depots—are also given. Part of the book is devoted to tyre management and repairs, and it is to be had from the Michelin Tyre Company, of Sussex Place, South Kensington, or 105, Boulevard Pereire, Paris.







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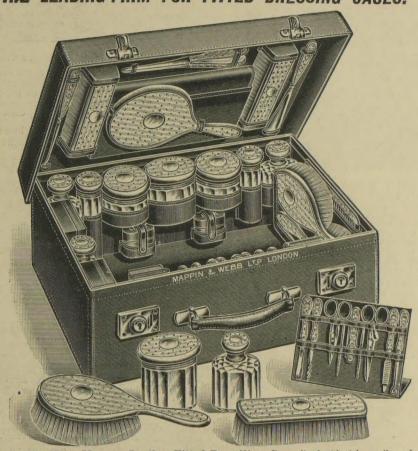
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### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated April 12, 1910) of Mr. John Harrop, of Green House, Ossett, Yorks, who died on April 28, has been proved by his four children, the



value of being estate £104,557. The testator gives the Horbury Bridge Mills estate to his sons Herbert and George; the Green House estate to his son Herbert; other property at Ossett to his son George; £60 per an-num to his niece Emma



MESSRS. GROSSMITH'S NEW PERFUMERY WORKS.

These new premises and extension of Messrs. J. Grossmith. Son and Company, wholesale perfumers, of Newgate Street, Ivy Lane, and Paternoster Square, were opened on July 7. The firm was established three quarters of a century ago, and won the only prize for British perfumery at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Dorset County Asylum; 50 guineas each to the Hambro Orphanage, the Roehampton Club, the Church Army,

the Ogie Mews Ragged School, the Honor Club for Work-Girls, and the Unitarian Christian Church (Wandsworth); £1000 debenture in the British Columbia Land and Investment Agency in trust for each of his grandchildren; many small legacies, and the residue to his thirteen children.

The will and codicil of MR. ROBERT WILLIAM LLEWELLYN, of Court Colman, Bridgend, and Bag'an

Court, Baglan, Glamorgan, have been proved the value of the real and personal estate being £427, 176. The testator devises the Baglan Hall Estate, in trust, for his son Griffith Robert



"BIRTHDAY HONOURS."

Messrs. Joseph Watson and Sons, Limited ("Watson's Matchless Cleanser" Soap), offer "Birthday Honours" (a companion picture to their "Baby's First Tooth" of last year) to those who save wrappers from their prize soaps -- "Matchless Cleanser," "Nubolic" Dis-infectant Soap, and "Sparkla." The picture is by Mr. G. Sheridan Knowles, R.B.A., R.I., who has long since made his name for his modern and eighteenth-century pictures — a reputation which "Birthday Honours" will enhance. The picture is in photogravure, on fine plate paper, size 23 in. by 283 in. Full particulars can be had from the "Art Department," Joseph Watson and Sons, Limited, Whitehall Soap Works, Leeds.

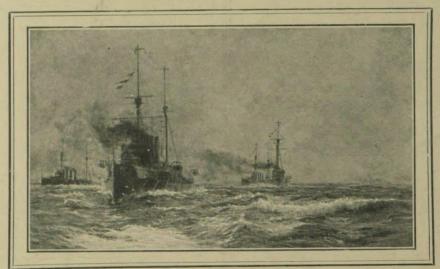
Poyntz, his mother having the use of the house and furniture during her widowhood. All other his manors, lands, and premises, mines, and minerals he leaves in trust for his son William Herbert Clydwyn for life, and then as he may appoint to his children, but charged with the payment of £2500 per annum to his wife, and £300 per annum, to be raised to £400 per annum on the death of his sister, and a capital sum of £4000 to each of his children — John Blandy, Robert Godfrey, Dorothy Mary, and Eleanor Caroline.

A NOTABLE TROPHY COMPETED FOR AT BISLEY: THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" CUP, FOR ALL COMERS.

As in previous years, the "Daily Telegraph" prize, open to all comers, is among the most noteworthy of the Bisley trophies. The inscription reads "National Rifle Association. Bisley Common Meeting, 1910. Presented by the Proprietors of the Daily Telegraph." The cup, which is in the Georgian style, is the work of Messrs. J. W. Benson, Ltd., of Ludgate Hill. Ludgate Hill.

Harrop, while a spinster; and the residue to his daughters, and the issue of those that may have predeceased him.

The will, and seven codicils, of MR. THOMAS DIXON GALPIN, of Palace House, Kensington Gardens, and Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, have been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £460,606. The testator gives 200 guineas to his daughter Bessie May for the Children's Rest (Pattern Health). ren's Rest (Putney Heath); 100 guineas each to the Homeopathic Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, the Printers' Almshouses, the Printers' Orphan Asylum, the Booksellers' Retreat, the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, the Somers Town Blind Aid Society, Spurgeon's Orphanage, and the



MESSRS. PLAYER'S NEWEST WORK OF ART.

Mr. W. L. Wyllie, R.A.'s, fine picture, "The Second Cruiser Squadron in the North Sea," exhibited at the Royal Academy last year, has been reproduced in colours by the proprietors of Player's Navy Cut, as a companion picture to the same artist's "H.M.S. Bellerophon," which they similarly introduced to the public. The reproduction is sold at Is., and can be obtained from any tobacconist, or from Messrs. Player and Sons, Nottingham. The colouring of the original has been carefully preserved.

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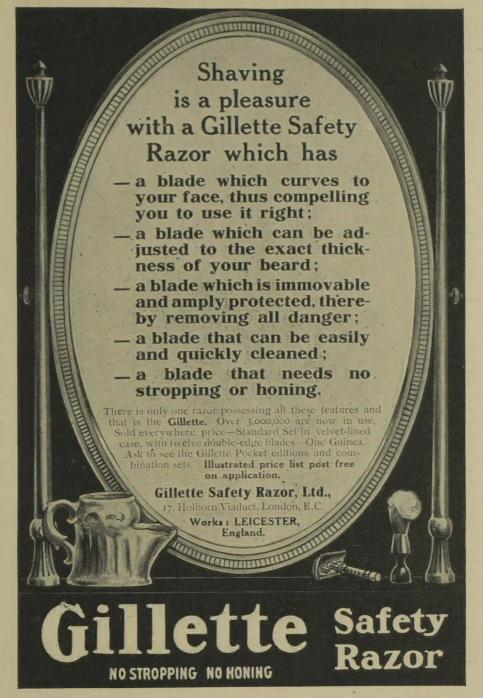
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The residue of the property he leaves to his son

The will of Mrs. Julia Scaramanga, of 22, Hyde Park Gardens, and West Hill, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, who died on May 20, is now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £313,799. The testatrix gives £10,000 to the School; and £5000 each to the General Hospital and the Leper Hospital in the Island of Scio; £500 each to the Vicars of St. Saviour's, St. John's, and St. Paul's (Shanklin), and St. James's (Paddington), for charitable purposes; £200 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Consumption Hospital: and

and the Consumption Hospital; and very many legacies to relatives and others, and servants. The residue she leaves to her nephew, Constantine Ralli.

The following important wills have been proved-

Mr. James Nuttall Boothman, The Pines, Clayton Green, near Chorley
Mr. John Hedigan, 103, St. Mark's Road, Notting Hill, died intestate . £197,979

Mr. Reuben Martin, Roebuck House, West
Bromwich, died intestate

Mr. William Jones, 76, Chrisp Street, Poplar,
and Earlham Grove, Forest Gate

Mr. John William Hartley, Sutton Hall, near
Keighley, Yorkshire

An interesting novelty is a walking - stick containing a very powerful electric-light, which can be switched on or off instantly as required. It is put on the market by the Alexander Clark Manufacturing Company. The possibilities for using such a stick are, of course, immense, and it goes without saying that it would be serviceable to very many people at night. The price is fifteen shillings, and the charge (which is renewable for a few pence) lasts many months.

We regret that in our last issue a portrait of Canon Teignmouth Shore was given, instead of that of his son, Mr. W. Teignmouth Shore, the well-known novelist and iournalist, as the author of a forthcoming book to be entitled "D'Orsay, the Complete Dandy." Those who know Mr. Teignmouth Shore's work will look forward to a graphic presentment of the life and times of the celebrated leader of early Victorian feehing. brated leader of early Victorian fashion.

#### CHESS.

To Correspondents.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand. W.C.

GW B (Sydney).—Your criticism seems quite right, and it is interesting to follow the curiously different effect of the two adjacent squares. But it was evident on Black's 20th move that he seriously imperilled his game, and, as you now show, should have lost it.

E J WINTER-WOOD AND F R GITTINS.—Problems to hand, with thanks.

HR THOMPSON.—In problem No. 3450, if White play 1. B to Kt 4th, the defence is 1. Kt to R 7th, and we see no mate in two to follow.

HR THOMPSON.—In problem No. 3450, in White Play I. B to Ac 441, the defence is 1. Kt to R 7th, and we see no mate in two to follow.

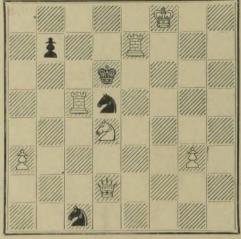
N HARRIS.—Your arrangement is highly ingenious, and we regret we cannot lay it before the author.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3445 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 3448 from Salon de Recreo (Burgos), J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), J B Camara (Madeira), and S Foster (Gibraltar); of No. 3459 from Sorrento, S Foster, J B Camara, Salon de Recreo, and J Dixon: of No. 3450 from Loudon McAdam (Storrington), G Bakker (Rotterdam), J F G Pietersen, R Murphy (Wexiord), and F W Cooper (Derby).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3451 received from H W Gundry (Exeter), Loudon McAdam, H S Brandreth (Weybridge), J Somes Story (Matlock), J F G Pietersen. R Thoobald, F G Crocker (Dumfries), R Murphy, J H H (Goole), Sorrento, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), Albert Wolff (Sutton), G Bakker, J Santer (Paris), H R Thompson (Twickenham), Hereward, E J Winter-Wood, R C Widdecombe (Saltash), J Green (Boulogne), C F Fisher (Eyel, F W Cooper, A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), T Roberts (Hackney). T Schlu (Vienna), W Winter (Medstead), C Barretto (Madrid), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), T Turner (Brixton), E Ratcliffe (Wendover), Julia Short (Exeter), F W Young (Shaftesbury), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), and R Worters (Canterbury).

PROBLEM No. 3453 .- By F. R. GITTINS.

BLACK.



WHITE

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3450 .- BY SORRENTO.

WHITE

B takes P

16. Q R to Q sq

r. B to K B 6th
2. Kt to B 3rd (ch)
3. Q to B 7th. Mate. If Black play 1. K to B 4th, 2. Q to B 7th (ch); if 1. B to B 5th, 2. Q to B 3rd (ch); if 1. B to Kt 2nd or Q takes P, 2. Kt to B 3rd (ch), etc.

#### CHESS IN GERMANY.

Exhibition performance at Berlin. While each player was meeting twenty-one opponents simultaneously, they conducted the following blindfold game between themselves.

(Ruy Lopez.)

BLACK (Mr. Cohn.) (Mr. Bardeleben.) (Mr. Cohn.) (Mr. Bardeleben.) (Mr. Cohn.)
P to K 4th
Kt to Q B 3rd
Kt to B 3rd
Kt to B 3rd
Kt takes P
H to K 2nd
Kt to Q 3rd
Kt P takes B
Kt to Kt 2nd
Castles
Kt to B 4th
Kt to K 3rd
Kt to K 3rd
Kt to K 3rd
Kt to Q 3rd
Kt to K 4rd
Castles
Kt to B 4th
Kt to K 3rd
Kt takes Kt
P to Q B 4th
P to Q 4th (Mr. Bardeleben.)

1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th
4. Castles
5. P to O 4th
6. Q to K 2nd
7. B takes Kt
8. P takes P
9. Kt to B 3
10. R to K sq
11. Kt to Q 4th
12. B to K 3rd
13. B takes Kt
14. B to K 3rd
15. P takes P
2. Ass. entirely book, being the Rio variation of th Ruy Lopez. The moves are identical wit those of the fourteenth game of the mate between Lasker and Tarrasch. In the

17. Q to B sq

Anyone wanting a list of the numerous holiday facilities provided by the London and North Western Railway Company, should write at once to the Enquiry Office, Euston Station, for a programme of excursions from Euston during July, August, and September, and a copy will be sent post free.

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